

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE RIGHT HON. J. E. DENISON.

THE Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, whose portrait we give in his full robes, was elected to that office in 1857. He belongs to a family whose fortune was made in mercantile pursuits, upwards of a century ago. He was born in 1793, and is now therefore about sixty-six years of age. After undergoing a preparatory course of study at Eton, he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made the acquaintance of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where his political tastes were formed. On the completion of his studies, Mr. Denison, in company with Mr. Stanley (now Earl of Derby), and Mr. Henry Labouchere, made a protracted tour through the United States. On their return, the friends evinced a unanimous ambition for parliamentary honours, which was soon gratified. They entered the House of Commons almost at the same time, and are long two of them received official appointments: Mr. Stanley was made Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Denison one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. Denison has now been in parliament upwards of forty years. In 1828, he entered the House of Commons as representative of Newcastle-under-Lyme. He occupied the seat for this place until July, 1826, when he paid his addresses to the constituency of Hastings, and had the happiness of being accepted. In 1831 he courted the favours of the electors of Liverpool, and was again successful. The hon. gentleman afterwards represented the county of Nottingham, and subsequently the little borough of Malton. The local demands of the latter district proving far less exciting than those of the larger constituencies, Mr. Denison was enabled to devote much time to the private business of the house. In this department of his parliamentary duties, the hon. gentleman has somewhat distinguished himself. He has displayed much sagacity and industry in the investigation of private Bills, and has considerably improved the mode of conducting the "committee" work of the House of Commons.

When the office of Speaker became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, several men of mark were spoken of as likely to succeed to the post. Sir Frederick Thesiger was pointed out as especially deserving of the honour. His legal knowledge, his dignified deportment, his agreeable address, his long acquaintance with parliamentary duties, and a multitude of other qualifications, were insisted on to prove his fitness for the appointment. The desiderata of a Speaker was also found in the person of the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy; while others saw the proper man in Mr. Walpole, erst Secretary of State for the Home Department. Finally, the claims of Mr. Mathew Baines, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, were put forward.

It was presently seen, however, that the Government had chosen Mr. John Evelyn Denison for the post. The public generally received the intelligence with submission. They knew nothing against Mr. Denison; on the contrary, he had the reputation of being an old and diligent member of the legislature, without being remarkable for party bias or violent political opinions.

The office of Speaker is one demanding qualifications not often found combined in one person. His bearing should be dignified and firm; his demeanour suave and obliging. His impartiality must be above suspicion; his knowledge of the forms and usages of parliament complete; and his acquaintance with the private business of the legislature not less so. The Speaker-ship, therefore, is one of those offices—few and far between, alas!—which no mediocrity is visionary enough to aspire to, and which no mere place-hunter or Government partisan can hope to fill. Talent, experience, industry, urbanity, and an unquestionable social position, are indispensable; and when all these are combined, you cannot fail of having a very respectable man.

Mr. Denison is fortunate in the possession of many of these qualifications. He looks

somewhat stern and bad-tempered, but, we believe, his looks belie him. He is tall and of dignified carriage; and possesses a voice calculated to convey an impression of authority, without grating disagreeably upon the ears of those who have to submit. Moreover, he is painstaking, methodical, and patient.

The president of the house has far more hard work than is generally supposed. He must be thoroughly familiar with all the measures before the assembly—no matter whether they have a public or a private character. Judging from the prominent results

of a session, one is apt to think parliamentary work exceedingly light—if not an agreeable recreation. "Mr. Speaker" finds it a very different affair.

In 1827, Mr. J. E. Denison married the third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland, and through her ladyship obtains much influence and respect amongst the aristocracy. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Denison is entitled to rank after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house suitable to his position, a salary of £6,000 a-year, and a peerage and pension of £4,000 per annum on quitting the chair.

The portrait of the right hon. gentleman herewith engraved is from a fine photograph in Mr. Mayall's gallery of distinguished statesmen.



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE SPEAKER IN HIS ROBES.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Granville, in reply to Lord Donoughmore, stated that a report on the organization of the Irish constabulary would shortly be laid on the table. Lord Broughton moved for a return of the number of unions and parishes that have availed themselves of the new Act for the relief of the casual poor of the metropolis, and of the expenditure under the Act. Lord Fortescue thought the relief of these classes of vagrants should be in the hands of the police; the system adopted had not worked well. Lord Longford attributed the increase of the vagrant poor to the numerous evictions enforced by railway companies under the authority of the legislature. The motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. Sir G. Grey moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons. He had bestowed, he said, much consideration upon this subject during the recess, and this Bill was the result of that consideration. It proposed to consolidate as well as to amend the existing law as regarded the construction of prisons, the appointment of prison officers, and the treatment of prisoners. He gave a general outline of the provisions of the Bill, especially as to the last-mentioned head—prison discipline, the definition of hard labour, an improved code of prison rules, the dietary of prisoners, and other points—observing that the details would be better understood when the Bill was printed. He proposed that it should be referred to a select committee. After a short discussion, in which Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. Norris, Mr. Walter, Sir B. Leighton, Mr. Neale, Mr. Adderley, and other members, took part, leave was given to bring in the Bill. Sir B. Peel moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the powers now vested in justices of the peace to grant licenses to deal in game to the divisional magistrates within the police district of Dublin metropolis. A few remarks having been made by Captain Archdale, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Another garter is placed at the disposal of the Premier, by the death of the Duke of Northumberland.

DEATH OF THE PORPOISE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The porpoise which was placed in the Zoological Gardens on the 29th of December was found dead in its salt-water pond on the morning of Wednesday the 8th inst. Having apparently become quite comfortable in its new quarters, it suddenly declined its food on the preceding day. There is some reason to fear that it had got frozen in during a night of unusual severity.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT FOR DESTROYING TELEGRAPH WIRES.—On the recent introduction of the electric telegraph into Morocco, notwithstanding the opposition of the fanatics, the Emperor of that country threatened with execution any persons who should injure the apparatus. The wires having been recently destroyed by the inhabitants of Mahorany, the village was, by his Majesty's order, surrounded, and the heads of ten of the natives were cut off and fixed on the telegraphic poles as a warning. This summary punishment is declared to have produced a great impression on the people.

Notes of the Week.

A PARTER on the North Kent Railway, on Saturday morning, noticed a girl jump from one of the carriages of the 10.50 down train from Charing-cross, between Erith and Dartford, while travelling at a rapid pace. He found her on the line insensible. She was removed, and in a short time recovered herself, when she stated that her name was Eliza Jackson; she was twenty years of age, and lived in Lowfield-street, Dartford. She said that having been insulted by a man in the railway carriage, she had chosen to jump out rather than suffer the indignity. The girl was in a very excited state. The porter who found her stated his belief that she had been drinking. The police, in whose charge she was placed, removed her to Woolwich, and there she was taken before Mr. Maude, the sitting magistrate, at the instance of the solicitor of the railway company, and charged with having alighted from a train while it was in motion. Nothing could be elicited from her in any way to justify the action she had taken, and the magistrate fined her 2s. 6d.

On Saturday, Ebenezer Hickson, alias "Abe Hickson," twenty-two years of age, of Wolverhampton, and John Tyler, alias "Bos Tyler," appeared before the sitting county magistrates at Windsor, charged with having committed a breach of the peace at Ascot on the 24th of January. Other summonses had been served on Robert Furs, alias "Bob Furs," and a man named William Smith, but these did not appear. Evidence was given that on the 24th of January Hickson and Furs engaged in a prize-fight on the Swinley Race Course at Ascot. Tyler seconded Hickson, and Smith performed the same office for Furs. They fought thirty-three rounds, when the police appeared, and the ring was immediately broken, and the men moved off. The magistrates committed Hickson and Tyler for trial, but liberated them on bail.

VICTOR TOWNLEY, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, destroyed himself, on Sunday afternoon, by jumping over the staircase railings in Fentonville Prison, on his return from chapel. He received a concussion of the brain, and died in a state of unconsciousness at eight o'clock the same evening.

MR. JOSEPH PARROTT, coroner for Bucks, on Monday afternoon held an inquest on the bodies of four young girls—each couple being sisters—who lost their lives by an accident on the ice, in the parish of Wendover, in that county. About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, two little girls, a little more than six and seven years of age, the daughters of a labouring man named Brackley, went to play on the ice of a small pond near the highway from Wendover to Hampden, and situated at a place called the Scrubwoods, about two miles and a half from the former place. On nearing the centre of the pond, one of the girls' feet caught the edge of a fissure in the ice, which caused them to fall; the weight broke the ice, and they fell through into the water, and getting underneath the ice were drowned. A little girl, named Wilds, who was following close behind the Brackleys, also shared the same fate. The screams of the children attracted the attention of the sister of the latter, sixteen years of age, who hastened to their assistance. When she saw her sister dragged beneath the ice the scene was most agonizing, and she rushed on to save her, but her greater weight caused the ice nearer the sides of the pond to break, and she also found a watery grave. Help was soon at hand, but it was more than a quarter of an hour before the bodies of the unfortunate girls could be got out.

ANOTHER BURGLARY IN THE CITY.

EARLY on Sunday morning a daring robbery was committed at a branch post-office, with a money-order department attached, in the City of London. About two o'clock Police-constable Johnson was patrolling his beat in Doctors'-commons. Snow was falling at the time. As he was emerging from an obscure street called Sermon-lane, leading from the south side of St. Paul's-churchyard to Little Knight-bridge street, he observed some marks in the newly-fallen snow on a window-sill of the Horn Tavern, kept by Mr. Pullar, which has an extensive frontage in Little Knight-bridge-street, and looks also into Sermon-lane. His suspicion being aroused, he went stealthily to the front door and heard voices whispering inside. He listened more attentively, and heard some one inside say, "No's your time; open door." With that the door was opened, and two men made their appearance. The constable, confronting them, demanded to know what they were doing there, upon which the thieves made a desperate attempt to escape, but, thrusting them back into the house the officer slammed the door to upon them with one hand and with the other sprang his rattle. This had the effect both of alarming the inmates and of bringing Sergeant Pearson to the spot, with whose assistance the burglars were captured and marched off to the Bow-lane Police Station hard by. The landlord and his wife presented themselves from the upper part of the house just in time to see them taken away. On being searched at the station five pairs of sugar-tongs, a number of cigars and other articles, three chiefs, and a quantity of stamps were found upon them. Attached to the house is a branch post-office kept by the landlord, and on an examination of the premises made by the police immediately after the thieves had been secured, hand-marks were seen in the snow close by the first-floor window, which is about twelve feet from the ground, though, from snow still falling, they had become scarcely visible. The window, it appears, had been left unfastened, and it is supposed that one of the thieves had reached it by climbing upon the shoulders of the other, and so entered the house. That done, he descended to the ground floor, and opening the street door, let in his confederate, and then bolted the door on the inside. With the aid of a dark lantern—for one which they had left behind them was afterwards discovered on the premises—the thieves found their way to the post-office part of the house, where they broke open and ransacked the drawers. In two of the drawers, during the previous evening, there had been £130 worth of postage stamps, and about £40 in money; but these the landlord had fortunately taken with him to his bedroom on retiring for the night. On Saturday morning it is understood that the communist-d the burglary to the solicitor to the General Post-office, who expressed his warm approval of the conduct of Johnson, the constable, and gave his sanction to prosecute the thieves. As much has been said of late about some of the old officers in the City police having been removed from important posts to others of less consequence, and been replaced by younger men, by which arrangement it is alleged that those districts had become less secure than formerly, it may be mentioned that the policeman Johnson, who displayed such gallantry on this occasion, is a young officer, and has not been long in the force.

ACCIDENT TO THE LADY MAYORESS.—We regret to have to state that a serious accident occurred to Mrs. Hale, wife of the Lord Mayor, on the evening of Thursday, the 2nd inst. On that evening, it will be recollected, an entertainment was given to the pupils of the City of London School at the Mansion House. Mrs. Hale, though of advanced age and an invalid, was anxious to witness the enjoyment of the young people, in whom the Lord Mayor takes so great an interest, and for that purpose left her room, and went into a small balcony overlooking the Egyptian Hall, where she unfortunately fell down, one of her ribs being broken by the fall. Mr. Goude, of Chancery, Mrs. Hale's medical attendant, was called in, and though fears were at first entertained that the injury, together with the shock to the system, would have a serious result, the crisis is now past, and the lady is progressing very favourably.—City Press.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

Among the transformations which are taking place in Paris the barracks are not forgotten. The engineer department is at present renovating the barracks on the Rue Pepiniere, built for the accommodation of the Royal Guard in the reign of Louis XV. The northern part of the ground floor has been fitted up as a mess-room, an improvement in French military life introduced by the present Emperor. To the mess-room is added a conversation-room—a large library divided into two parts—a dining-room to accommodate 150 soldiers, and an extensive kitchen with every description of cooking apparatus. The conversation-room, hung with green, and decorated with the imperial arms, is a very pretty specimen of architecture. The dining-room is fitted up in a simple style, and handsomely painted in crimson. The immense table, in the form of a horseshoe, is lighted by a lustre of proportionate size. The library, which communicates with the dining-hall by three wide doors, is fitted up in the same style as the conversation-room. The officers of the 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard had the honour of inaugurating the new mess-room previous to their departure for their quarters at Reuil. The dinner was given on Saturday, to which several military friends were invited, and at which Colonel de Fontanges presided. There was a brilliant concert after dinner, at which the master of the band of the 2nd Grenadiers introduced several pieces heard for the first time. The company separated at eleven o'clock, highly delighted with the new arrangements, and loud in their praises of the Emperor, to whom they are indebted for so much additional comfort.

The following description of a grand ball given by Prince Napoleon is contained in a Paris letter:—"The Princess Clotilde (Princess Napoleon) looked animated, pretty, and exceedingly ladylike. At a glance one sees she was 'born in the purple.' Her carriage is remarkably good, at once easy and erect. She manages—a thing rarer than may be supposed—her hands and arms well without the aid of a fan, which I remarked she did not use. Although her dress appeared simple, I was led to understand that it was very complicated. It appeared to me a pale pink covered with a gossamer kind of white drapery, on which some sparkling substance had been scattered. It did not need female eyes to perceive that her crinoline was not that of nearly every other lady. Were she to be regarded as a model of fashion, I venture to say that ladies would learn to study what is becoming, convenient, and well-fitting, and to cast aside the monstrosities which dressmakers to-day crowd on their customers, to the great inconvenience of all, whether high or humble people, who ride in omnibuses or frequent ball-rooms. As the ball at Prince Napoleon's was given rather to people who have conquered high places by their intellectual powers than to the merely fashionable, I believe that the ladies have to complain that their toilettes, though unusually magnificent, were very little noticed, unless by themselves. Alexandre Dumas, Theophile Gautier, and in short the chief French authors residing in Paris, not bigoted partisans of the Orleans or Legitimist dynasties, were last night at the Palais Royal. The Emperor appeared quite in the character of the 'elect of the millions.' He and the Empress went unceremoniously to the buffet for refreshments, and walked through the rooms. The Princess Mathilde from time to time got into the midst of groups of acquaintances, and Prince Napoleon moved freely about among his guests, and by doing so took from the constraint that might otherwise have been felt. Conversation was so animated among the authors, artists, statesmen, financiers, and successful exhibitors at the universal exhibitions of Paris and London, that the band, led by Strauss, was hardly listened to. Of the industrial classes there were a good many, and I believe they were among the most favoured guests. I cannot, however, affirm that the servants let them into the secret of some exquisite Pigeon caviar, which they concealed beneath the buffet for the exclusive benefit of such personages as Prince de Metternich and Count de Goltz. The supper was very good and liberally supplied. There was a long file of giant salmon, and fowls as crisp and well roasted as if they came from English kitchens. At half-past three I saw Prince Napoleon seated on a sofa, and surrounded by a number of gentlemen, with whom he conversed freely. At the same late hour the Princess Clotilde was in an adjoining room, giving directions for the last jewellery of some lady to be diligently sought after. The Empress, I should say, paid marked attention to Prince Napoleon, who, it is easy to perceive, is now run after by all who are in the habit of worshipping the rising sun. The strong master of the editors of the *Sic's* and the *Opinion Nationale* as well as the absence of ultramontanism and the presence of Protestant sympathies, also clearly showed in what way the politico-religious sympathies of his imperial highness turn."

AMERICA.

A New York letter has the following:—"The peace delusion is at last exploded by the return of Mr. Blair from Richmond, candidly confessing that his mission is a 'total failure.' The expectations which it excited here simply furnish a fresh illustration of the gullibility of the public, and especially of stockbrokers. Davis is, of course, ready to make peace, but it must be a peace between two nations. I repeat that I do not see the smallest probability of any termination to this struggle as long as the Confederates can keep an army in the field. As soon as we hear of Lee's army being defeated or broken up we may begin to hope for negotiations, but in my opinion not sooner. To suppose that Davis, or any of the leaders, will surrender, as long as they possess any means of resistance left, one must believe them to be more or less than human. The *New York Herald* announced two or three days ago, in flaming capitals, that there was a 'revolution at the South,' and that 'Davis was deposed,' simply because Lee has been or will be appointed commander-in-chief, and because the whole Cabinet seems to be breaking up under the pressure of demonstrations of want of confidence from Congress. There is no doubt that this indicates a great change in public feeling towards Davis, and great confusion and division of counsels, and considering the extent to which the South has up to the present placed its fortunes in Davis's hands, may be considered almost a revolution. It really means the substitution of Lee for Davis as the manager of the insurrection; but to consider it a sign of an immediate break up is absurd. Forter and Terry are feeling their way up to Wilmington; but so long as Grant is barred in the sea of mud which now flows round Richmond, Lee will be able to keep Bragg sufficiently retorted to make the chance of taking the town just at present small. Grant was to have made a movement last week, but was stopped by torments of rain. As regards Sherman, I have only to repeat, on very good authority, that he is moving, and that, as I predicted in a recent letter, his objective point is Raleigh, North Carolina, via Wilmington; or it may be that the combination involves the capture of Wilmington by the fleet before he reaches it. Whether Charleston is to be simply masked, or seized on the way, will doubtless depend on circumstances."

POLAND.

The Governor of Poland has received the official instructions of the Russian Government for the reorganization of the kingdom of Poland. Under these instructions the imperial commissions for special purposes and the existing provincial Governments are suspended, and the different branches of the public administration will hence-

forth be only departments of the respective Ministries at St. Petersburg.

The whole of Poland is to be divided into twenty-seven departments, each under the direction of a prefect. The post of Governor of Poland is suppressed, the functions of this office being fulfilled by the chief of the civil administration, and the commander-in-chief of the troops stationed in the Polish provinces.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government, if not the parliament, has agreed to bring the Prussian navy up to the strength of that of Italy. More vessels of war have been ordered in France and America. If Prussia is to rival the navy of Italy, she will have ninety-eight steamers, with 2,160 guns, and seventeen sailing vessels, with 279 guns. Italy possesses five iron-clad frigates. Latest advices from Berlin say that the King is resolved on not permitting the parliament to have control over the army and navy on its organization. It is possible that the Chamber may be again dispersed.

ITALY.

The following address to the King from the Turinese youth is in circulation, and has already received numerous signatures:—"Sire, Attached to your august person, born and brought up in this city, in which you also have first seen the light, we, who better than any can testify to your virtues and your love for Italy, are deeply affected at your departure, and believe it our duty to lay at your Majesty's feet the sincere expression of our regret. Sire, if we are sorrowful, it is because we have seen you depart in sorrow. You are too generous, sire, not to forget the facts which have afflicted you. Yes, sire, we implore you to forget them. It has been truly said, sire, elsewhere that the people of Turin—the true people—has disapproved what has occurred. The proverbial devotion of Turin to the House of Savoy cannot be supposed weakened owing to a moment in which an erring handful of her inhabitants forgot their duty. The youth of Turin, sire, loves you. It is proud to have so generous a monarch as its fellow-citizen. It would gladly hasten by its wishes the day when it will be able to show you that the remembrance of the benefits received from your Majesty is ineffaceable from the hearts of the inhabitants of Turin."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We take the following from the *Overland China Mail* of the 31st of December:—

"Affairs in Japan wear a doubtful aspect, but the balance seems to incline in favour of European influence. With regard to the murders of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird, we have to record that two Japanese have been executed as accomplices in the offence. It is, of course, not easy to ascertain whether or not those men were common felons produced and decapitated for the sake of appearances; but the proceeding evinces a desire on the part of the Japanese to conform to the usages of civilized life. We have likewise to record the assassination of two French sailors at Yokohama. It appears that the men had become riotous on shore, and had been set upon by a crowd of armed Japanese and killed. Although it is alleged, truly enough, we suppose, that the men were in a state of intoxication, yet the result proves that there exists a party among the common people of Japan strongly hostile to foreigners. The other items of news with reference to Japan embrace the report that the batteries at Simonsaki are in course of being rebuilt, and that one of our gunboats has gone to the straits in order to ascertain the truth of the report. Turning to China, there is actually nothing of political importance to notice. The Imperialist possession of Nankin seems at present to be the trump card in the hands of the authorities; and it may well be so. No one can doubt that the occupation of the ancient capital of the Ming by the Taping rebels was a sore point with the Imperial Government, and now that it is once more restored to their possession we can easily enough understand the feelings of gratification that must have ensued. The well-known Tseng-kwo-fan has been left to protect this city from further attack, and to organize matters with a view to the future prosperity of that capital in the city and surrounding districts. It is supposed that he is expected to be called to Peking, there to receive extraordinary honours on account of the successful termination of the rebellion; but the authorities at the capital, either through jealousy or policy, have ordered him to remain at his post for the present. We hear little or nothing of the dispersed rebels, and it is not at all likely that they will ever be able to show a formidable front. So far as we can learn, the Imperial Government are duly impressed with the value of British assistance, and will not hesitate to acknowledge their obligations, and in some degree to reciprocate the favours extended to them."

DESPERATE STRUGGLE.—The Sheffield detectives have succeeded in apprehending the notorious garrotter, Edward Hall, whose escape at Birmingham was noticed in this journal last week. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—There is strong evidence that Hall was the chief of the gang of ruffians who garrotted and nearly murdered Mr. Barnby, Earl Fitzwilliam's coal agent. Soon after the outrage he absconded, and the police received information that he was in Birmingham, and Detective Whitley was sent over. He took measures with the local police, and Hall's lodgings were surrounded, but one of the Birmingham detectives left his post, where he had been stationed to guard an outlet, and the man escaped with nothing on but his shirt. He received a serious injury in jumping from the window. A suit of clothes was procured by him from a friendly publican, to whom he said he had been robbed and beaten in a house of ill-fame, and Hall left the town. He seems to have walked across the country from Birmingham to a small village called Staninton, two miles from Sheffield. Late on Sunday night the house where he had taken refuge was surrounded, and a policeman named Pople, with a detective named Winn, were stationed near a building communicating with the house. Hall heard another officer in the house, and he made his way out through a trap door and out of the building, meeting Pople face to face. Hall is a very powerful man, and an experienced wrestler, and he threw the officer in a moment, and was making off, when Winn sprang upon him, and the two struggled desperately for about ten minutes. The officer, who is a very powerful man, was repeatedly knocked down, but he "gave as good as he took," and at last Hall said he would yield. Winn allowed him to get up, and he abused the favour by knocking the officer down. Winn then drew his staff and struck the fellow a blow on the head which disabled him, and he then put the handcuffs on. The effects of the blow were so serious that it was expected on Monday he would die, and stimulants were constantly administered to him. We may state that in his pocket, when his house and person were searched soon after the robbery, was found a formidable life-preserver, and in the coat which he left behind him at Birmingham were found a "knuckleduster," a jemmy, and in the house implements for boring safes, &c. Hall being too ill to appear, his confederates in the robbery were brought up on Monday and remanded for a week.

On Toothache, Tic-doloureux, Faceache, Neuralgia, and all nervous affections, use Dr. Johnson's Toothache and Tic Pills. They allay pain and give power to the whole nervous system without affecting the bowels. A box, by post, 14 stamps. Kendall, chemist, Chancery-lane, London.—Advt. No. 5000. Consultants without a WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospects free on application at 125, Regent-street.—(Advertisement.)

THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE BOMBAY.

THE court-martial appointed to inquire into the cause of the fire that recently destroyed this ship has concluded its sitting on board her Majesty's ship Victoria, at Portsmouth.

P. W. Spriddle, ship's steward's boy on board the Bombay, deposed to attending to the lights of the after magazine hand-room on the 14th of December, when the crew were at quarters, and to seeing the fire coming out from under the hand-room on the starboard side before the alarm of fire had been given. The starboard side of the hold appeared to be illuminated by the glare of the fire. In going to the after hold witness was called by one of the men who was lost with the ship, and told to ask the lamp-trimmer to come and trim the lights in the light-room. He walked towards the light room door, and was in the act of opening the door, when one of the men sang out, "My God, there's fire!" and the fire-bell was rung. The light-room door was sufficiently open to see the four lights. One was out, the other three were burning. Saw a small piece of something lying on the light-room floor, about two inches from the lamp socket, like a piece of candlewick just extinguished.

By the President: The lamp-trimmer would go down below at general quarters to light the candles in the light-room of the magazine, and also to put them out afterwards. On the 14th of December witness lit them himself, not seeing the lamp-trimmer in the bread-room when the crew had been best to quarters.

By Captain Scott: The lamp-trimmer was in the habit of getting a light in the bread-room and going down below at quarters to light the lamps. Witness had lighted them occasionally, the lamp-trimmer having asked him at times to help him. On such occasions, when the lamp-trimmer was absent from the after magazine light-room, witness thought he was engaged in lighting the shell room lights. Witness never lit the shell-room lights. The appearance of illumination in the hold might have been about two minutes before the alarm was given. Noticed no smoke or smell at that time.

By the President: I was on the platform in the hold three times during that afternoon. The first time was before the men had arrived at their stations to hand up powder. The second time I only noticed Cooper on the orlop deck. The third time the men were gone from the after magazine, but were working in the shell-room. On the last occasion the men stationed at the bread-room were gone, and by that I took the magazine to be closed. At the retreat after quarters in the afternoon I do not know whether the lights in the after magazine or shell-room were put out.

By Captain Campbell (prisoner): By a quarter to two bells, I meant a quarter to two o'clock. The floor of the light-room was lined with lead, and that covered with copper, and in this there was a place scooped out, also lined like the floor for the reception of burnt out candle wicks.

George Noble examined: I was sailmaker on board the Bombay. When I gave the alarm of fire on board on the 14th of December I was standing close to the shell-room door, on the platform over the screw alley, amidships, waiting to pass up shell. The ropemaker called my attention to a fire underneath a platform close to the door of the hand-room. I immediately ran up on the main deck and rang the fire-bell and reported it to Captain Campbell. It was a sheet of fire the whole breadth of the platform. I did not go down on the platform again during the fire. Previous to seeing this sheet of flame there had not been the least smell of smoke. During that afternoon the nearest man I saw was a man stationed on this platform. After the retreat from quarters was beat the only person I saw near the after hold who was not stationed there was the ship's steward's boy. I don't know what he was doing there, nor do I remember ever having seen him there before. On that day he was not there the whole time I was there, and I only saw him once. It was the duty of the lamp-trimmer to keep the lights in the shell-room clean. That afternoon I had not seen him. I don't believe there was time to put out the shell-room light before the alarm of fire. I have no idea how the fire originated.

By Captain Scott: When I first saw the fire it came out with one great flash. It did not subside. There was no noise like an explosion of spirits taking fire when the fire first broke out. When the fire broke out first in the hold I heard no cry or shout of any kind. I did not see the lamp-trimmer on that day. It was his duty to light the shell-room lamps, but I had never seen him perform that duty. On the afternoon of the fire I was below from the time of going to quarters after dinner to the time of the alarm being given—about two hours. During all that time I saw no one in the after hold with the exception of the ship steward's boy, and those men who were stationed there handing up powder.

Sub-Lieutenant Mandeville deposed that after having been picked up from the water, on leaving the ship by the gig and whaleboat he obtained permission from Commander Wilson to go back to the ship in the jollyboat to save the men left there, and he accordingly went. The whole time the jollyboat was alongside the ship, taking off the men, on either of the three trips made, the shells inboard the ship were distinctly heard exploding. All the men seen alive but one were rescued by the jollyboat on her first and second trips. The one man left behind was rescued on the third trip. He had been in the water between the ship's side and some wreck of floating spar, and one of the boat's crew went overboard with a rope-end to get at him, and both were then hauled into the boat over the spar. The ship's foremast, which had the topmast and topgallant mast aloft, but with the lower yard hanging up and down by the chain slings, went over the ship's side immediately after we left on our first trip with men. On approaching the ship on the second trip one of the loaded and shotted guns on the lower deck went off, and the ship's hull then was a perfect blaze of fire, with the flames coming out of all the ports, with the bowsprit on fire as far out as the gammoning, the sheet lead of the gammoning running down in a perfect shower on the water under the ship's bows, on the wreck, and on the men there. The smoke and flames were then trending over the ship's port-side and stern. In a bow and quarter-line, the ship swinging to her anchors with the current. Just in shoving off the boat, after having got the man on the third trip, I saw the starboard 100-pounder Armstrong on the fore-castle go down through all the decks to the bottom of the ship. The heat from the ship was very great at that time. After having communicated with the other boats I got up my boat's mast and made sail for Monte Video. About an hour's sail from the burning hull of the Bombay a Brazilian steamer, with officers in uniform on her deck—I think a mail packet—passed close to my boat, but took no notice, nor did they offer me any assistance. I was eventually picked up by Her Majesty's ship Stromboli.

Henry Charles Biggs, midshipman, in giving his evidence, said that he was in command of the first cutter, and at one period, being then close to the ship with a number of men picked up from the water and the ship's chains, in addition to her regular crew, he wished to have the boat's stern backed in closer to the ship's side in order to take in some more men he saw there, "but the men would not do anything—they were afraid of the shotted guns." "I tried to convince the men, and order the boat back to pick up the men left, but the people in the boat were making a noise, and I could not keep order. The men I wanted to pick up were in the meantime picked up by the whaleboat. I then saw a handkerchief waving from one of the boats at a distance from the ship, and took it as a signal to close, and had the boat pulled clear of the ship and joined the others, where I received orders to pull to windward and wait the explosion. I was satisfied with the conduct of my coxswain. Some of the men behaved well in the boat, but others did not.

By Captain Scott: The boat was so crowded that, sitting as I was in the stern sheets, I could not see the men who refused to back

their oars. It was about half one way and half the other of the boat's crew. When they pulled the boat clear of the ship the men I saw in the water had been picked up and I ordered the boat to be pulled away. There were men still hanging on to the ship. When the men disobeyed my orders I am not aware that any other petty officer was in the boat, except Wilson, the coxswain.

By Captain Hornby: The coxswain of the boat endeavoured to support me in reducing the men to obedience.

Captain Preedy: I ordered the boat to be backed to pick up the men then in the water. I recollect no other order I gave not being attended to.

Captain Lacy: Every one of the men were slinging out, "Guns! Guns are shotted, and we must get away!" I ordered them to be silent. They would be quiet for a time, and then some man would sling out again. The boat's crew were quiet before other men came in her from the ship.

By Captain Campbell: Had you backed the boat in to the ship at the time you wished, would you not have backed it immediately under the muzzles of the shotted guns? No. I think they were not shotted as far aft as that. These guns were on the after lower-deck, and the fore lower-deck were only shotted. Men in the water might have been hanging on to the oars of the boat alongside at the time, and the number of men crowded in the boat might have interfered with the proper working of the oars, which were double-banked.

At this stage of the proceedings the cutter's crew were called into the court-room, with their coxswain, to hear Mr. Biggs's evidence read to them, and also the examination of their coxswain.

Henry Wilson: I was coxswain of the first cutter under command of Mr. Biggs, the previous witness. Deposed to the circumstances of taking the men into the boat from the ship, &c., up to the time of the alleged disobedience of part of the boat's crew to back in to the ship. Witness further said he did not hear Mr. Biggs order to back in to the ship to pick up men. Some of the men picked up by the boat that had been stationed on the ship's lower deck quarters said some of the guns were loaded there. I saw nothing of men left by us in the water, and a towards picked up by the whaleboat. We picked up all we could see by an oar. I don't think any order could have been given by Mr. Biggs without my hearing it. On my oath, the only order I heard given by Mr. Biggs was "Silence!" I heard nothing of any order given by Mr. Biggs to go one way or the other. The first order Mr. Biggs gave was to pull under the ship's forebait. 2 To go alongside the gangway outside the pinnace. 3 When we were loaded to shove off and go astern of the ship. All these orders were observed. There was great confusion in the boat, and the only order I heard that was not obeyed was the order "Silence." The whole of the men taken into the boat, excepting the boat's crew, disobeyed that order. Sutton, chief captain of the fore-castle, Birch, second captain of the fore-top, and Mitchell, also second captain of the fore-top, were petty officers who disobeyed that order, but I think they tried to keep order among the other men who had been taken on board.

Mr. Biggs's evidence was here read to the witness, and he was asked whether he understood the nature of an oath, and was aware of the discrepancies of his evidence and that of Mr. Biggs. He replied that he knew the nature of an oath, and that he had given evidence according to his recollection.

Mr. Biggs, midshipman, recalled and examined by Admiral Dacres, said: I had only been a fortnight in the Bombay, and I don't know either of the second captains of the fore-top by sight, and I don't know where the chief captain of the fore-castle got in the boat from the ship. I got no assistance from these men that I know of. A man named Shaw assisted me.

Mr. Harvey, midshipman, commanded the cutter of the Bombay, on the day of the ship's loss. He was quite satisfied with the conduct of all the men in the boat, whether of her regular crew or otherwise.

The court adjourned for an hour. On its re-opening, the Deputy Judge-Advocate read the "finding," to the effect "That after a five days' investigation the court was of opinion that no evidence had been given by which the origin of the fire could be traced, and that Captain Campbell, the other officers, and the crew of her Majesty's late ship Bombay were not to blame. The court were also of opinion that after the fire was discovered all possible efforts were made to subdue it, but they proved unavailing, in consequence of the extremely complete state of the ventilation of the ship causing the fire to gain ground with extraordinary rapidity; that the ship was not abandoned until all hopes of saving her were at an end, and the officers and crew were forced overboard by the flames; that the steadiness and discipline displayed and maintained under the very trying circumstances were extremely creditable to the captain, officers, and ship's company, and that the saving of such a large number of the ship's company was mainly due to the foresight with which the preparations were made and the promptitude with which the boats were hoisted out, and the court therefore acquitted Captain Campbell, his officers, and ship's company of all blame accordingly. The court also desire to call the attention of the Admiralty to the mode of ventilating the spirit-room in the Bombay, whereby easy access was afforded by fire to the spirit-room, and was of opinion that every precaution should be taken to secure the spirit-rooms in her Majesty's ships against such accidents. The court considered it a duty to call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the many instances of heroism and devotion exhibited by the officers and men of the Bombay in the numerous cases that had been mentioned in the evidence, and that the examples set by all the officers must have contributed largely to the saving of so many lives."

The president then delivered to Captain Campbell and his officers their swords, and declared the court dissolved.

Captain Campbell wears the order of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie of the third class, and medals for China and the Crimea (Turkish and English).

Commander Wilson wears the order of the Medjidie of the third class, the Baltic medal, and the English and Turkish Crimean medals.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR J. W. SLEIGH.—The distinguished and venerable officer, Sir James Wallace Sleigh, died a few days since at Hanworth House, Middlesex, where he was born in 1760. Having received his education at Winchester School, he entered the army in 1785, and during forty-seven years saw constant regimental service. In 1795 he served in Flanders, and in 1799 in the campaign in North Holland and the Helder, being present in the actions of the 10th and 19th of September, and the 2d and 6th of October. He served in the Peninsular war, 1811-12, at the siege of Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, at Elvasdon, and the cavalry affair at Tormes. At Waterloo he commanded the 11th Dragoons, and succeeded to the command of the 4th Brigade of Cavalry, which he held on the advance to and the taking of Paris. In 1819 he accompanied his regiment to India, and commanded the cavalry at the siege of Bhurtpore 1825-6. Afterwards he received thanks of parliament for his "gallant and meritorious" conduct. His next appointment was that of Inspector of the Indian cavalry, after which he became military secretary to the governor-general (Lord William Bentinck). This led to his being placed as major-general of division on the staff at Bombay, and he remained there for three years. On returning to England in 1839, he was made Inspector-general of cavalry, and became colonel of the 9th Lancers. In 1854 he attained the rank of general. The deceased was a K.O.B., a Knight of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, and had medals for Waterloo, Bhurtpore, Salamanca, and other places.

THE SAFFRON-HILL MURDER.

OUR readers are aware that an Italian, named Polloni, has been sentenced to death for the murder of Michael Harrington in a row at the Golden Anchor, Saffron-hill. Since his conviction, another Italian, named Gregorio, has made the following confession:—

"My name is Megal Gregorio. I have just come from Birmingham. I need to live at 73, St John-street, Clerkenwell. Soon after this affair I went away from there. After that I stayed here a day or so, and then went away. I stayed at No. 1, Francis-court, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell. I stayed there two nights. After that I went to the other side of the water. I stopped there till the following Saturday, three days and a half. I left there and went from there to Birmingham. I went by railway from King's-cross in the morning, between one and two o'clock. I was there five or six weeks, and have just arrived from Birmingham. I have come here to hear what they have got to say. I have come to consign myself (give myself up). I understand that my cousin is going to be executed (in tears) for stabbing people in Saffron-hill at the Anchor public-house. I used a knife myself in self-defence. It was done somewhere about five or six o'clock on the day after Christmas-day. I was there and used a knife in self-defence, because there was a lot of people there with sticks and pistols. That is all I have got to say. I have heard that my cousin is going to be executed, and that is why I have come here."

Megal Gregorio has been examined at the Clerkenwell Police-court.

Mr. Lewis said he proposed on the present occasion to show that the prisoner, on the night of the murder, left his master, and on that night had permission from another to stop at his place, and he made admission that he had stabbed two or three persons.

John Manzoni said: I reside at 1, Francis-court, Clerkenwell. On the 26th December the prisoner was in the service of Mr. Anglenette. I recollect early in the evening of the 26th he came to my house about a quarter to ten. He asked me to let him sleep on the shavings. I consented, but I asked him if he had left his master, and he said, "No, worse than that." I asked him what he had done, and he said, "I've been to the Anchor, and I have had a row and a fight." He said he had a fight with some English, who had used sticks. He further said, "When I saw myself beaten almost to death, I took out a knife and defended myself, otherwise I should never have come out of the room alive." Prisoner further told me he had wounded three or four. I told him he would be punished, and that he would have to suffer severely, to which he replied, "Well, never mind, I could not help it." The prisoner at first appeared as if he was excited from drink, but during the conversation I found it was not so. I asked him if the wounds were mortal or severe? He said, "I do not know, but I hear that one has been taken to the hospital." Prisoner said nothing more to me. He told me this stabbing or wounding took place in the bagatelle room.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did you ask him what became of the knife?

Witness: He said he gave it away the same night.

Pietro Manzoni: I reside at Fleur-de-l'ys-court, Gray's Inn-lane. I was at the Anchor on the night of the row. I saw Gregorio there. I saw him seize the landlord and give him a slap in the face. The landlord then went round to get into the bagatelle room by another door.

By the magistrate: I never saw the landlord in the bagatelle room.

Witness: I saw the prisoner's brother, John. His face was covered with blood. At this time I should think there were about twenty people in the room. Gregorio and John Mangi were the only two Italians there. When Gregorio went into the room he had no knife in his hand, but a little while after, when they were beating Gregorio, I saw he had one in his hand. I said, "For God's sake, Gregorio, run away the knife." He replied, "Never mind; let me do what I choose, or we shall not get out alive." Some person then took me by the collar and put me out of the bagatelle room into the tap-room. I then went into the street, but in a little while after I met Gregorio in Cross-street—about half an hour or three-quarters after. Gregorio threw his arms round my neck. He said, "Dear Manzoni, what have I done?" I said, "You've used the knife."

He said, "Yes I did, and I've wounded three or four." Gregorio afterwards said, "Good bye," and went away. I did not see the knife, nor was anything further said about it. The knife I saw was a straight-pointed one, like a stiletto.

Two knives were here produced, the one found where Gregorio's companion said he threw the one he used, and the one picked up outside the house, covered with blood, on the night of the murder. The witness said, to the best of his belief, the longest one was that which he saw in Gregorio's hand. [This was the first-mentioned one, the latter being the one produced at the trial of Polloni.]

Giuseppe Montova: I recollect meeting Gregorio on the night of the 26th of December at a public-house in Cross-street, a short way from the Golden Anchor. He said, "Three, if not four, I've wounded." I knew what he meant by that, as I had been to the Golden Anchor and heard what had happened.

John Cowland: I gave the large knife produced to Inspector Potter. I found it in a urinal between nine and ten the morning after the murder.

Rocco Anglenette: Prisoner had been in my service from January to December, 1864. He was in my service on December 26. He left suddenly without giving notice. I paid the money I was owing Gregorio to his brother, whom I afterwards discharged from my employment, but not from anything arising out of this affair.

Domènici Fetter: I met Gregorio on the night of the 26th. He asked me to take care of his knife, as he had been in a row. He gave it to me, and then went away. I thought it would be wrong for me to keep the knife in my possession, and I then went and threw the knife where it was found by the postman.

Joseph Caprasi: I live in Shoe-lane. The knife now shown me belongs to Gregorio. I had it for fifteen months in my possession, and I exchanged it with him nine months ago for another.

Remanded.

A BULL.—A learned coroner in a neighbouring county, the other day, being asked how he accounted for the great mortality this year, exclaimed, "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."—*Limerick Chronicle*.

HORSE-FLASH BANQUET.—A grand dinner, at which horse-flesh was the staple viand, took place the evening before last at the Grand Hotel, under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Animals and of the Acclimatization Society. The number of guests exceeded 180, and they partook, apparently with great relish, of horse-flesh, cooked in many different manners—roast, boiled, stewed, and with every variety of sauce. At the dessert, M. Quatrefores, the president, proposed a toast to the memory of Geoffrey de St. Hilaire, one of the first promoters of hippophagy; M. Gustave Geoffroy de St. Hilaire responded in his father's name. M. Jules Dalbruck, and the director of the Alfort Veterinary School, as well as several other gentlemen, also spoke on the occasion.—*Galignani*.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH.—A Sure Cure for Fits, Indigestion, and many other diseases, is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he can conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has read it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits, as of Dropsy, and the ingredients may be obtained of any Herbalist. Sent to all on receipt of four stamps to prepay postage, &c. This work of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated, also treats on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaints, General Debility, and gives the best known Herbal Remedies for their positive and permanent cure. Address, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 4, King-street, Covent-garden, London.—(Advertisement.)



WINTER IN WALLACHIA.—A COURIER IN A SNOW-STORM.

WALLACHIAN COURIER IN A SNOW-DRIFT.
Any one who has seen much of Continental travel will frequently have noticed a certain class of *jaegers* who re-appear ruffied, and who mysteriously pass through the various oracles to which tourists are subjected untroubled and unimpeded. His passport is on a *regle*, and his luggage cleared out of the hands of the *douaniers*, b-
Cor Jones has had an opportunity of answering the question, if he has anything to declare. *En route*, he betrays the most perfect indifference to the beauties of the scenery, and while others make desperate efforts at occasional stopping places, to procure a biscuit or an orange, is seen quietly partaking of soup and chicken. This fortunate adept in the art of locomotion, with comfort to himself, is a Government courier. But there are portions of the hemisphere where even these importunate gentlemen do not meet with all plain sailing, and a Wallachian courier is amongst those whose fortune is not enviable.
The admirable picture which we have engraved this week, the work of a German painter, gives an excellent idea of the comfort-
Zee, not to say dangerous, mode of travelling to which these special

messengers of the Principalities are compelled. During the summer months they are mounted in rude waggon-like chariots, ignorant of springs, that go heaving and tossing through execrable roads, threatening each moment to scatter their contents to the four winds of Heaven. Six horses are generally harnessed to these primitive vehicles, and goaded by the whip, and urged on by the cries of the partition, they come tearing along, blinding the traveller with a cloud of dust, and making the possibilities of a "spill" appear greater each moment.
In winter the risk run by the courier is infinitely greater. Deep snow covers what is pleasantly termed a road, and frequently all traces of the route are lost. Flocks of carion birds wheel round and round the benumbed occupants of the sledge, as though awaiting the meal the next snow-drift may have in store for them. The horses plunge madly in efforts to extricate themselves from pits in which they have become embedded through the treacherous footing. The wind sweeping across the desolate expanse, drives before it, not flakes, but masses of snow, seeing which the traveller trembles, for should they sweep over him, his journey is done in this world. Indeed, it not unfrequently happens that travellers,

horses and horsemen, are buried in the snow-drifts. But we need not attempt to describe at great length what is so forcibly shown in our graphic illustration.

FIRE AT SANDRINGHAM HALL.
SANDRINGHAM HALL, the Norfolk residence of the Prince of Wales had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire. Since the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite left Sandringham, the only occupants of the house have been the housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, her husband, with two or three domestics. It appears that at about three o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Smith, the housekeeper, awoke and experienced some alarm at a strong smell. She awakened her husband, who went down stairs, as it was feared that the kindling left by the domestics to dry had ignited and set fire to the kitchen, but this was found not to be the case. As the smell grew stronger a regular search was made, and it was found that a room, which three weeks ago was one of those devoted to the use of the Duchess of Cambridge—a bedroom situated over the billiard-room, in the east front and on the north side of the

porch—was on fire. There had been a fire in the room on the same floor adjoining on the previous day, for the purpose of airing it, and the bricks ignited a beam at the back of the furnace, which connected the two rooms together, and the fire spread to the boards of this chamber underneath the head of the bed. For a long time it smouldered without blazing, but at length the floor and bed, &c., broke into flame. As soon as the fire was discovered an alarm was given, and assistance was presently at hand, till which the doors were judiciously kept closed, so as not to admit of any draught. So prompt, energetic, and wise were the exertions put forth, under the superintendence of Mr. Carmichael, the resident steward, that the fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engine and brigade from Lynn. The whole of the furniture in this chamber was destroyed, and the room completely gutted. The fire also burnt its way to the billiard-room below, but there being time and help sufficient the furniture had been removed except the table, which of course with the waiters and floor were destroyed by the burning embers which fell through from the room above. It is quite a marvel how the Hall was spared from destruction. The whole of the tenants and labourers rendered every assistance.

THE REFRESHMENT ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the present page we give an additional illustration relating to the opening of parliament. It is the Refreshment Room. Every Englishman has heard of Bellamy's, and the "kitchen" of the House of Commons. Both these mean nearly the same—the place where members of parliament used to refresh themselves in the old house. "Bellamy's" properly means the whole establishment, which was called by that name because, from time immemorial, a Bellamy had been purveyor. The "kitchen" proper means, literally, what the term implies, the place where chops and steaks were cooked, and in which honourable members used to receive and eat them hasting from the kitchen, where a few more fastidious gentlemen used to dine; but many famous men preferred the kitchen. In Bellamy's days no dinners were provided, but simply chops, steaks, and real pies; and, if tradition is to be believed, glorious chops, and steaks, and pies they were, such as cannot be obtained now for love or money. "Bellamy's" has long since vanished. Its locality was somewhere opposite Poet's Corner, in the angle formed by the courts of law and the new houses. When the new houses were opened the office of purveyor was offered to a Bellamy; but as, henceforth, dinners were to be provided in the club-house style, the offer was declined. The refreshment rooms of the palace are situated near the library, and consist of three apartments—two large capacious rooms for the use of members, and a small one between the two which is used by the landlord as a bar. These rooms are, like every other part of the palace, fitted up with great elegance and taste, and when the members are dining in great numbers, and both the rooms are lighted up, the stranger from the country, who

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

This most profound sorrow has been occasioned in all the Northumberland towns by the sudden death of the Duke of Northumberland, which took place on Sunday morning at a quarter to three o'clock at Alnwick Castle.

The duke has been in failing health for some time, his disease being gout in the right hand; but it was not until Saturday night dangerous symptoms appeared. Medical advice was immediately summoned from Newcastle.

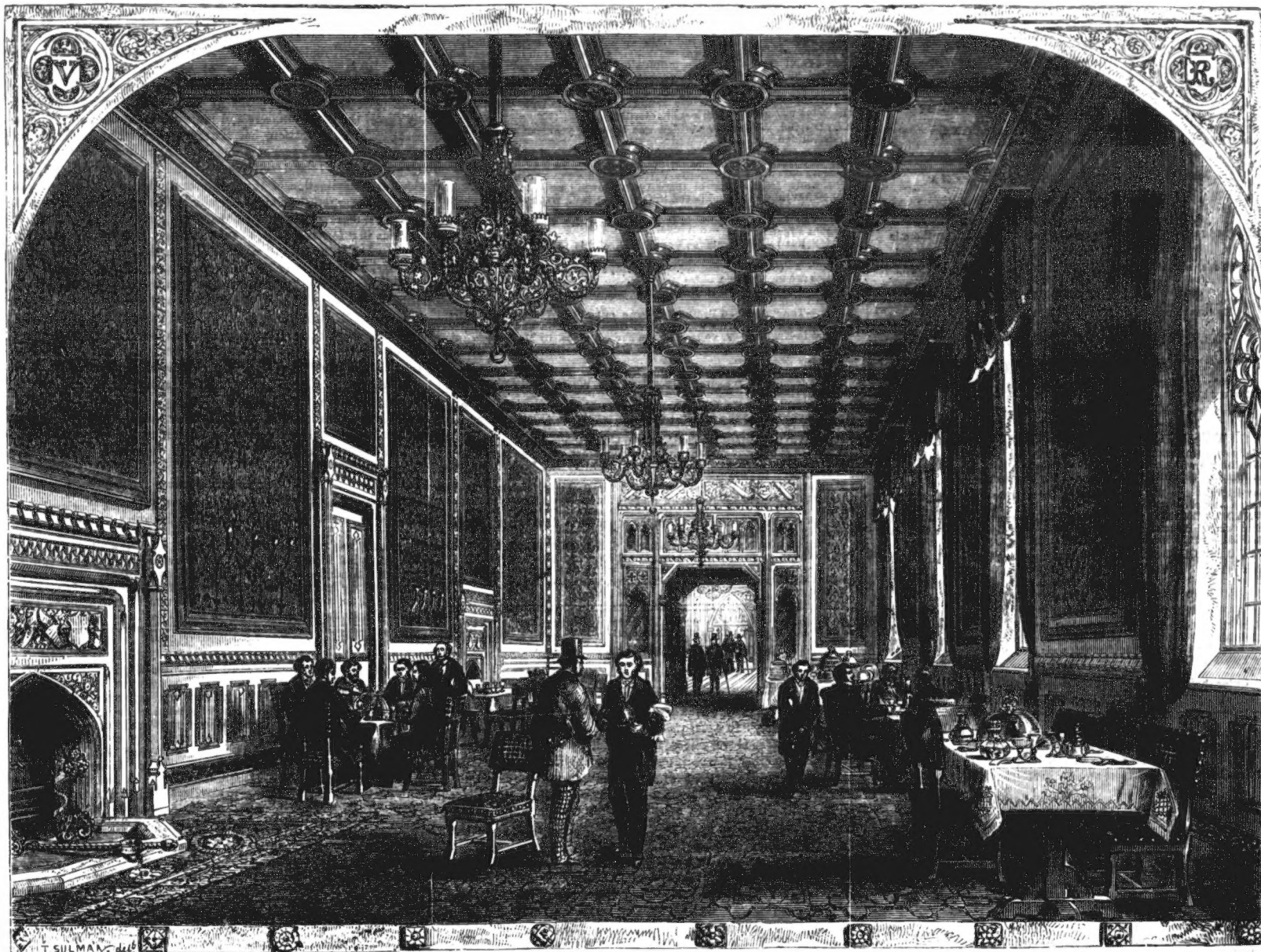
The deceased, Algernon Percy, Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl and Baron Percy, Baron Laoy, Poyning, Fitz Payne and Bryan, Latimer, and Warkworth, also Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, in the county of Northumberland, in the peerage of Great Britain, and a baronet, was the second and youngest son of Hugh, second duke, by his second wife, Frances Julia, third daughter of Mr. Peter Burrell, and aunt of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. He was born December 15, 1792; consequently had just entered his seventy-third year. The deceased nobleman was educated for the navy, which service he entered in March, 1805, on board the Tribune frigate, commanded by Captain Robert H. A. Bennett; he was afterwards midshipman in the Fame, 74, in which ship he was actively employed on the coast of Catalonia in 1809; and, as midshipman of the Hydra, commanded a gunboat in co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Andalusia in the following year. As acting captain of the Osedonia he took part in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon in 1813, and was present at the taking of Genoa in 1814. After obtaining his post rank he went on half-pay, and was not subsequently afloat. He obtained his commission as lieutenant in December, 1811; became commander in March, 1814; captain in August, 1815; rear-admiral

Lord Lovaine, M.P., and Lady Atherton, &c. He was a Lord of the Treasury from May, 1804, to February, 1806, and was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1842 to 1846.

The present duke is descended, by the female line, from the noble house of Percy. The heiress of the seventh Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded to the baronial honours only of the family, married Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset (the "proud duke") and their son, the seventh duke, having been summoned to parliament as Baron Percy, was created Earl of Northumberland, with remainder (having no male issue) to Sir Hugh Smithson, who had married his daughter and sole heir. Sir Hugh, who succeeded to the earldom of Northumberland in 1750, was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766, and assumed the name of Percy on succeeding to the earldom.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—THE INSCRIPTION.

The royal mausoleum at Frogmore is gradually approaching completion. It is planned in the form of a cross, the arms of which are of equal length, while on the eastern side a portico has been erected, the ceiling of which has been enriched with Venetian mosaics by Dr. Salviati. The body of this work is of a blue colour, with gold stars, the centre being occupied by the monogram "V.A." intertwined in gold letters on a red ground, surrounded by a circle and four gilt crowns, the whole ceiling being bounded by an elegant white, blue, and gold border. The exterior of the portico is adorned with an exquisitely sculptured head of the Saviour. The external length of the building, which inclines towards the Italian (Companile) style of architecture, is about eighty feet, and the breadth seventy feet, while the extreme height is eighty-three feet,



THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—BELLAMY'S (THE REFRESHMENT ROOM).

is allowed to peep in at the door, or, it may be, is invited to dine with the representatives, is not a little astonished at the splendour of the scene. The kitchens and cellars are below, under the refreshment rooms, and the viands are sent up by means of lifts. Many of the members make the house their home. In the library they read and write; in the refreshment rooms they get their meals; and when the house breaks up they retire to their lodgings to sleep. The old officers of the house say that the arrangements of the new palace are too comfortable. In the old house there were comparatively few comforts, and then members went away. And then they often got "counts out;" but now "a count" is a rare thing.

GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Government has declined to sanction the raising of any more volunteer troops and Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart., has consequently been compelled for the present to abandon an idea which he had entertained of raising a troop of horse in Suffolk. Should the Government objection be withdrawn at any time, the project will possibly be again brought forward.

THE GUARDS.—A court of inquiry—consisting of General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, president; Colonel de Balth, Scots Fusilier Guards; Colonel Wynyard, Grenadier Guards; Colonel Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards; and Colonel Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Grenadier Guards—has assembled to investigate certain disputes in which Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, of the Coldstream Guards, is in conflict with Lord Frederick Paulet, commanding the brigade of Guards.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

on the reserved list in November, 1850; vice-admiral July, 1857; and admiral in October, 1862.

In August, 1816, he was created a peer by the title of Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, a barony which becomes extinct by his death. He passed many years in travelling abroad, and for a long time devoted himself to investigating the remains of ancient Egypt and the Holy Land, at a time when Biblical chronology was less studied than at the present day. The duke succeeded to the family honours and princely estates on the death of his brother Hugh, third duke, on the 11th of February, 1847. His grace was married on the 25th of August, 1842, to Lady Eleanor Grosvenor, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, but leaves no issue.

His grace was a Conservative in politics. He accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty on the formation of the Earl of Derby's first Administration in 1852, and remained in the Cabinet until the break-up of the Government in December of that year. The late duke was made a privy councillor on taking office, and the same year (1852) was made a Knight of the Garter. He was constable at Lancaster Castle, and, as such, was an officer of the Duchy of Cornwall. For a short time in 1852 he was special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. In 1841 he was created an honorary D.O.L. at Oxford.

By the death of the duke without issue the titles and greater portion of the estates devolve upon George Percy, second Earl of Beverley, whose father, Algernon, first earl, was second son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland. He was born in June, 1778, and was married in 1801 to Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon. Archibald Stuart-Wortley Mackenzie, and is father of

the height from the floor to the top of the central roof (not including the cross) being seventy feet. The mausoleum has been erected in the most solid manner, of Portland stone and granite, the walls being of extreme thickness. Both the upper and lower portions of the erection are pierced with windows, which relieve the otherwise flat aspect of the exterior walls. Coloured marbles adorn the interior, which will be combined with other decorations. The central chamber beneath the dome was erected for the purpose of containing the large sarcophagus, the final resting-place of the prince's remains. This sarcophagus was cut from a massive and splendid block of dark grey Scotch granite. The granite is highly polished, and within it there is said to be room enough for the reception of another coffin by the side of that of the prince. The recumbent figure of the Prince Consort, the commission for which was placed in the hands of Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, will mark the exact place of his interment. Over the doorway, within the portico, and facing the visitor as he ascends the top of the noble flight of steps by which the mausoleum is approached, is the monumental inscription in bronze. The letters are in Roman character, and the deep and touching import of the few short Latin sentences need no comment. They are as follow:—"Alberti Principis quod mortale erat hoc in sepulchro deponi voluit vidua moriens Victoria Regina A.D. MDCCCLXII. Vale desideratissime! hic demum convivescam tecum tecum in Christo convivam."

LORD ROYSTON, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke, is spoken of as a candidate for the representation of the city of Norwich at the next general election on Conservative principles.

recently continued.—W. A. CAMPBELL.

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. W. Clifford, at Doddington, writes to us as follows :—"Having seen in your paper an account of the death of a poor boy at Greenwich from hydrophobia, I am induced to inform you of a preparation which if taken in time after a person has been bitten, will prevent this dreadful malady; though it will not cure it when the patient has once got into a rabid state. I know of two persons in this village who were bitten by a mad dog, but who took this remedy, and are now living. I can also testify to several other instances in which it has been administered, both to persons and to animals, with equal success; indeed, I have never known it to fail. It has been in the possession of a family in the neighbourhood for upwards of 100 years, until it came into the hands of one member who was much reduced, and I, with some neighbours, was induced to buy it, not with a view of profit, but to make the remedy known for the good of the public generally. I now enclose you the receipt, in order that you may publish it, should you think proper. The herbs should be good, and the mixture carefully made; and if well corked it will keep any length of time. Any one who wishes for information on the subject can apply to Mr. J. Court, of Milsted, who has himself taken the mixture, and administered it to animals, with the best effect. The following is the receipt :—"Take dried herbs—of bear's foot, wood betony, woodage, agrimony, box, and rue, each 2oz., with a small piece of nightshade. Cut these small and put them into a gallon of rain water, and boil all together in an iron vessel until reduced to a quart. When the liquid has boiled some time add one ounce of antimony, and an ounce of filed powder. Half a pint to be taken three mornings fasting for an adult, and a smaller quantity in proportion to the age by younger persons. The same quantity to be again taken at the next full of the moon. The patient to abstain from any spirituous liquor, and be very careful not to heat the blood by violent exercise." The Birling receipt is a copy of the above.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

General News.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS is preparing to issue a people's edition of his works. The volumes will be printed on good paper, and published once a month, at two shillings each. A frontispiece will adorn each volume.

THE *Italia* of Turin announces that the Empress Eugenie has just lost, before the supreme tribunal of Madrid, a trial which has lasted some years. Her Majesty claimed the inheritance of the countship of Miranda, and the immense estates attached to the title, but the Malpica family also alleged its rights, and a decision in favour of the latter has been given.

ACCOUNTS from Madagascar state that the English consul had been received by the Queen, and that her Majesty said in her speech on the occasion, "So long as I shall maintain friendly relations with the Queen Victoria I shall be powerful."

SIR GEORGE STUCKLEY, Bart., has determined on offering himself as a candidate for the representation of the borough of Barnstaple at the next general election. He describes himself as "an independent country gentleman, holding Liberal Conservative opinions." He appears to rely for support principally on the ground that he has taken deep interest in local institutions.

MR. A. G. MARTIN, a Chancery barrister, is to be started as a candidate for the borough of Kidderminster at the next general election, in opposition to the Hon. Luke White, the sitting member.

THE Archdeaconry of Carmarthen has become vacant by the death of the venerable John Evans, B.D. It is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The archdeacon was also vicar of St. Clears and Llangan, two benefices of inconsiderable value in the diocese.

THE following members claim to be wholly excused from serving on election committees on account of being more than sixty years old:—Mr. T. Alcock, Hon. General Arbuthnot, Lord Athlumney, Messrs. W. H. Barrow, G. W. P. Bentinck, T. T. Bernard, A. Black, Hon. P. P. Bouvier, Messrs. T. W. Bramston, J. I. Briscoe, J. Brocklehurst, R. Brooks, Major O. Bruce, General Buckley, Sir M. J. Cholmely, J. C. Cobbold, Mr. Alderman Copeland, Messrs. M. E. Corbally, J. S. Drax, Right Hon. Sir D. Dundas, Sir De Lacy Evans, Messrs. G. O. Glyn, C. P. Grenfell, B. Gurdon, G. Hadfield, T. O. Halliburton, Right Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, Sir W. Heathcote, Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Messrs. B. Ingham, J. J. H. Johnstone, Sir J. Johnstone, Right Hon. Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Sir H. Leake, Mr. W. Long, Hon. Colonel Lowther, Messrs. W. J. Lysley, J. McCann, W. A. Mackinnon (Bye), W. Marshall, J. R. Mills, O. Morgan, W. Murray, W. Nicol, Right Hon. R. M. O'Ferrall, Sir H. O. Owen, Mr. O. W. Packer, Colonel Packer, Viscount Palmerston, Messrs. O. Ricardo, D. Robertson, G. P. Scrope, Sir F. Smith, Hon. W. O. Stanley, Messrs. J. Steel, G. Traill, J. A. Turner, Sir W. Verner, Sir H. Verney, Admiral Walcott, Sir J. Walsh, and Mr. W. B. Wrightson.

We have to record the death of Admiral Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B., whose decease has been reported at the Admiralty as having taken place at Genoa. The late admiral was the second son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., and was educated at the Royal Naval College. He first went to sea in October, 1818. After a long service afloat he served in 1840 on board the *Carysfort*, on the coast of Syria, including the attacks on Tortosa and St. Jean d'Acre, and there obtained his decoration as a commander of the Order of the Bath. He subsequently commanded the *Grampus*, 50, in the Pacific, and was made a K.C.B. for his services during the war with Russia in 1855. His commissions are dated as follows:—Lieutenant, March 20, 1823; commander, April 8, 1825; captain, April 28, 1827; rear-admiral, July 13, 1854; and vice-admiral, June 15, 1864. As he was in the active list of the Admiralty, there will be a promotion on the captains' list to flag rank.

LADY WODEHOUSE is resolved that, as far as lies in her power, she will patronise Irish manufactures. Her ladyship wore a beautiful poplin dress, manufactured specially for the occasion by a firm in Dublin, at the recent drawing-room; and now another local firm is engaged on a magnificent train for her of the same fabric. "The ground," says a fashionable journal, "is to be a shade of mauve, for the first time produced in an Irish poplin, with the pattern—three sprays of the Torc mountain fern—brocade in solid gold."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PERRY CUST, one of the equestrians to her royal highness the Duchess of Cambridge, died on Saturday evening, at the Marquis of Northampton's residence in Piccadilly, after a lingering illness. Captain Cust was the eldest son of the Hon. William Cust, fourth son of the first Earl Brownlow, and nephew of the Hon. Colonel Peregrine Cust and General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

A MELBOURNE paper says:—"This month the war news again yields in interest to the political. Sir George Grey ultimately accepted the resignation of the Fox Ministry, and a new Government was composed, consisting of Mr. Weld, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Sewell, Attorney-General; Mr. Fitzherbert, Treasurer; Major Atkinson, Colonial Defence Master; Major Richardson, Postmaster-General. Mr. Weld, Major Atkinson, and Major Richardson are members of what is known as the war party. Mr. Weld, in his statement of the Government policy, declares that the double system of government by governor and ministers has resulted in evil to both races in New Zealand. He will recommend the assembly to request the Home Government to withdraw the whole of the troops from the colony, and instruct the governor to be guided by his constitutional advisers. He recommends a small standing colonial force, and a strong military post about the centre of the Ngatiaraunui country. If the governor differs on any material point with his constitutional advisers, he would place his resignation in their hands. It is not yet known how far this policy will meet with the approval of the legislature. In the province of Auckland the new Ministry is highly unpopular, inasmuch as it assumes office with the fixed intention of removing the seat of Government to Wellington. On the occasion of their introducing a new tariff all the Auckland members left the house, and business could not be proceeded with. Active operations against the rebels still remain suspended. The Waikato districts continue quiet, so it may be hoped that, though the leading chiefs have not tendered their submission, that the struggle here has practically terminated. The foe still has possession of the country beyond the guns of our redoubts; he still forbids the settlement and cultivation of the lands fairly disposed of, and the settlers are still unable to return to the homesteads they were forced from. General Cameron is, however, at Taranaki, and the governor's speech contained an intimation that steps would now be promptly and energetically taken to restore order."

RAILWAY DIRECTORS IN PARLIAMENT.—A list prepared for "Bradshaw's Manual" shows that parliament has opened with fifty peers directors of railway companies, and 149 members of the House of Commons. The publication of the names of the board of the Metropolitan District Railways Company raises the latter number to 151, or three among every thirteen members.

HERRINGMAN'S Tea is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2,350 Agents.—(Advertisement.)

The Court.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went to the St. James's Theatre on Saturday evening. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Prince of Leiningen, with the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Major Teeddale in waiting, attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday morning.

The Communion Service was read by the Rev. the Sub-dean and Rev. J. V. Povah. Anthem—"Oh, Lord! Thou hast searched me out"—Croft. Sung by Messrs. Lawler, Benson, and Foster.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. the Sub-dean, from Genesis, ch. 1, v. 31.

The Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of St. Albans, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of St. Germans, the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Southampton, Lord Harris, and Lord Crowe attended the service.

Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended the afternoon service at Whippingham Church on Sunday.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were present at the morning service. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Frothero.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had the honour of dining with her Majesty on Sunday, and returned to London on Monday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to the morning performance at Drury Lane Theatre in aid of the Royal General Dramatic Fund on Monday.

Their royal highnesses were attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teeddale.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.

MR. JOHN HUMPHREYS, coroner for Middlesex, on Monday resumed at the Westminster Arms, Warner-place, Bethnal green, an inquiry respecting the death of Ann Harding, aged forty-three years.

Mr. Robert Arnott, one of the relieving officers of Bethnal-green, said that he had, in giving the relief in the first instance, deviated from the rules of the Poor-law Board. On Monday fortnight he gave a double allowance (for that day and the next), and on the Tuesday he advised the guardians to give relief for another month, and they granted it. But the board always insisted upon some one coming before it to represent the applicant. He had seen the deceased on the Monday, and he told her to make it convenient to come. The relief voted by the board was tea, bread, sugar, and 1s. 3d. for four weeks. He did not give that relief to the boy on the Wednesday morning. He received the doctor's order for "increased nourishment, mutton, wine, and milk." He did not give that; the boy's evidence as to what he said was correct.

It having been stated that a parish doctor had no power to give a legal "order" for the necessary food, &c. for his patients, the Coroner said that he would hear what explanation the solicitor to the board of guardians had to say upon that point. He did not suppose that any board of guardians would sustain their relieving officer in refusing their medical officer's order for food.

Mr. Howard, solicitor to the board of guardians, produced the chairman's books showing that 1s. 3d. a week and tea and sugar were voted by the guardians for the relief of the deceased on the Tuesday referred to. The relief was 1s. 3d. in kind and as much in money. No one had come before the board on behalf of the deceased. It ordered the relief at the instance of Mr. Arnott. The standing instructions to the relieving officers with reference to doctors' orders for nourishment were to obey them on presentation.

It appeared that Mr. Arnott did not inform the boy that the board had voted the relief in question to his mother.

The Coroner said that the real point in consideration was this—that the woman was getting on well while she got nourishment; when it ceased, she got worse and died; did she die, or was her death accelerated, through the want of it. The relieving officer had apparently been well disposed towards the woman, but it was very unfortunate that the doctor's order for nourishment had not been complied with, and even what had been voted by the board withheld.

Mr. Arnott said that he was very sorry the affair should have occurred; nothing was further from his intention than to treat the poor harshly. But he had seen the woman on Monday, and as she was up and convalescent he thought she could come, according to the regulations, to get the relief. Meanwhile he had got her relief to a greater value than the doctor had originally ordered her. He wanted to see the deceased or some grown person to whom he could have explained the amount of relief in money and kind which he had got for her.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from disease of the lungs from natural causes, and that her death was accelerated by want of warmth, necessities, and nourishment.

THE LITTLE BRIG VISION.—Upwards of six months have elapsed since the little brig *Vision* left New York for Liverpool. Her passengers consisted of Captain Spencer and a shipmate. There was also a dog among the company, but it is feared that all of them have foundered and gone to the bottom of the sea. Nothing, at all events, has been heard of the vessel, and the sad probability is, that the hazardous, not to say foolish, enterprise has resulted in bringing the adventurers to a watery grave.—*Panama Paper*.

ANOTHER WRECK AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.—Saturday last again witnessed a repetition, although somewhat on a smaller scale, of the unfortunate occurrences which have been recently so prevalent with regard to our mercantile shipping, at the mouth of the Tyne. On Friday a number of weather-bound vessels lying in the harbour, taking advantage of the apparent lull in the weather on that day, left the port and proceeded along the coast until Saturday morning, when the wind commencing to blow very strongly, and the weather presenting a very threatening appearance, all made again for the Tyne. When the vessels were in the offing a number of tug-boats proceeded to sea, and amongst other vessels taken in tow was the brigantine *Providence*, Captain William Spiller, of Teignmouth, from this port, laden with coals, bound to Jersey. She was taken in tow by the steamer *Robert Scott*, but had no pilot placed on board; she was then towed to the entrance of the harbour, and had just crossed the bar, about ten o'clock, when a heavy sea struck her, and both vessel and steamer were driven in the direction of the Herd Sand. The tow-line, unfortunately, gave way, and the brig was driven on the Herd Sand, and all efforts then made proved unavailing to get her off. The lifeboat-men at the Low Lights, North Shields, at once launched their boat, and speedily the William Wake salvage-boat and Northumberland lifeboat were alongside the brigantine, and the crew were taken on board the salvage-boat and landed at the Low Lights, where they were supplied with dry clothing and refreshments. The names of the crew taken off the wreck are Captain William Spiller; mate, William Drysdale; seamen, Henry Dunn and Richard Sloman; apprentice, Edward Litton. It was anticipated on Saturday evening that, should the weather prove favourable, the vessel would be got off; but on Sunday morning at daylight not a vestige, except a few broken spars, was to be seen. In all likelihood she had been struck by a heavy sea, and gone to pieces in the course of the night. A great quantity of wreck came ashore on the sands on Sunday, chiefly the deck of the vessel; and only a small portion of the men's clothing has been saved. The vessel was a very old one; built at Topsham, 1818, and registered eighty-seven tons. She had generally been employed in the coasting trade.—*Newcastle Journal*.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to propagate bedding-out plants. Sow tender annuals in pots, and pot off *calceolarias* and *verbena*. Plant edgings of box, daisy, thrift, camomile, &c. Herbaceous plants of all kinds should be got in as soon as the weather will permit. Plant roses, shortening all long and straggling roots.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue preparing the ground for main crops, as soon as the present covering of snow will permit. Sow a few sorts of cabbage, such as Aikin's matchless Drumhead Savoy, and the large blood red for pickling; also a little Walcheren broccoli. Sow Taylor's Broad Windsor beans, or Sword Long Pod. Prick out celery, lettuce, cauliflower, &c. Plant Shaws and other early sorts of potatoes. Sow treble curled parsley. Plant out thinly peas from pots and boxes on a warm border as soon as practicable.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Look to newly planted standards, to see they are duly protected from high winds.

THE CODDRINGTON DIVORCE CASE.

In this case it will be remembered that the Queen's Advocate, on the part of Mrs. Coddington, and Mr. Price, Q.C., on the part of the co-respondent, Colonel Anderson, moved the Divorce Court for a new trial on the judge's misdirection, and the verdict being against the weight of evidence.

The Judge Ordinary in delivering judgment said that in this case a most protracted investigation had been gone through, and it was now argued on the part of the co-respondent that the verdict was against the evidence, and that he had misdirected the jury because he had not pointed out to them that the letter found in Mrs. Coddington's desk, although it might be evidence against Mrs. Coddington, was no evidence as against Colonel Anderson. It was also contended, on the part of Colonel Anderson, that he had not been identified as the person who had gone to the Grosvenor Hotel with Mrs. Coddington. Certainly that fact had not been very clearly established, but it must be remembered that it had been proved that Mrs. Coddington had taken the gentleman up at the lodgings which it appeared Colonel Anderson occupied. That, however, was a question for the consideration of the jury. With regard to the letter found in Mrs. Coddington's desk, if it had been received by Colonel Anderson, he could have no ground for complaint. That point had been argued apparently upon the supposition that an affidavit had been made by Colonel Anderson that he had not received that letter; but no such affidavit having been made it was fair to presume that it had been received by him. His lordship could not, under these circumstances, grant the applications. With regard to the question of costs, he said that by the 36th section of the Divorce Act the court was authorized in its discretion to cast the whole or any part of the costs upon the co-respondent. It had been argued that Colonel Coddington had forced his wife from his bed, and left her to come home from parties, &c., by herself, which had, in a measure, conducted to the adultery. The petitioner's valet had been asked why he had not mentioned what he had seen to Admiral Coddington earlier, and he replied that he thought the admiral knew all about it, and it also appeared that the petitioner had withdrawn himself from his wife advisedly, in order that he might not have any more children. These facts gave rise to very able reasoning on the part of Colonel Anderson that the costs ought not to be borne by the co-respondent. The court was not prepared to adopt that view. Bearing in mind the conduct of the petitioner, the court must condemn the co-respondent in the costs so far as regarded himself, but he would not have to bear the costs of Mrs. Coddington, as the adultery was antecedent to his acquaintance with her, nor would he have to bear either the costs with regard to Lieutenant Midway, or those consequent upon the adjournment of the case.

The effect of the judgment is, therefore, that Colonel Anderson will have to bear the costs only as regards the proving of the case against him personally.

A PROFITLESS BURGLARY.—The *Birmingham Gazette* describes a safe robbery at the office of Mr. H. H. Dixon, of Old Wharf, Birmingham. The safe was 3ft. by 2ft. The door was forced open, and such was the violence that had been employed that one of the sides was not only bent and broken, but the bolts by which the safe was riveted together were forced completely out of the metal. It is satisfactory to know, however, that after all their labour the thieves found the sum contained in the safe amounted only to 3½d. The burglars are at large.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Sunday, Mr. William McGregor, one of Lord H. Bentinck's keepers, left Tominou about noon for Inchroy, and when within about a couple of miles of the latter place, where the road is cut along a crag standing almost perpendicular by the east side of the river Avon, a large wreath of snow, which had that day accumulated on this crag, slipped from its place to the river, carrying Mr. McGregor along with it, and covering him quite out of sight. Fortunately, another of Lord H. Bentinck's keepers was returning the same evening from Inchroy to Delectle, and on arriving at this part of the road observed that the wreath had gone to the river, but never thought that anything was wrong until he saw Mr. McGregor's dog prowling about the river side. As he knew that McGregor had to go to Inchroy that evening, he at once concluded that he was under the snow, and commenced crying, but got no reply. On searching, however, he discovered the fingers of one of McGregor's hands moving on the surface of the snow. It need not be told what a Highlander in the Braes of Avon would do for a brother in distress. Though Lindsay had no tool but his walking-stick, McGregor was soon relieved, considerably exhausted; but we are happy to say that he has recovered, and is now quite well.—*Elgin Courier*.

A BLOODHOUND CHASE.—Our escaped prisoners are hunted by bloodhounds. These are kept at all the pens for that purpose. To kill one of them is certain death if discovered. On one occasion two were killed in Andersonville, and the authorities not being able to find those who committed the act placed the carcasses of the dogs outside the dead line in the brook which supplied the camp with water, and allowed them to rot there. Hundreds of our officers and men have been hunted by these dogs. They are kept at all guard stations and picket posts throughout the South, and especially at the ferries and fords of the rivers, and are used to hunt both our men and deserters from the rebel army. We have space only for one case of a bloodhound chase. The parties who had escaped were Privates Crummel and Harris, of the 9th Illinois Cavalry; Martin Cloes, 3rd Illinois; and Peterson, of the 2nd New York. Two of these soldiers were eighteen years old, one twenty, and one only seventeen. They were chased by fifteen bloodhounds in charge of some twenty men. One man, finding the dogs close upon him, and no chance of escape presenting itself, climbed the porch of a house until the party came up. Enraged that their thirst for Yankee blood had not been gratified, they made Crummel come down to them, knocked him on the head with a musket, formed a ring, put the dogs into it, and threw him to them. He was terribly torn, and soon after died. Harris and Cloes were treated in the same way, and were badly torn. Peterson, a mere boy, knelt down, and prayed these human fiends not to let the dogs tear him, but to no purpose. He was forced down, and on undertaking to regain the porch was kicked in the face, all his front teeth broken out, rendered insensible, and in that state thrown into the ring. The dogs had satisfied themselves with blood, and refused to touch him. This is only a single case of many that could be related.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

THE VICTORIA TOWER, WESTMINSTER.

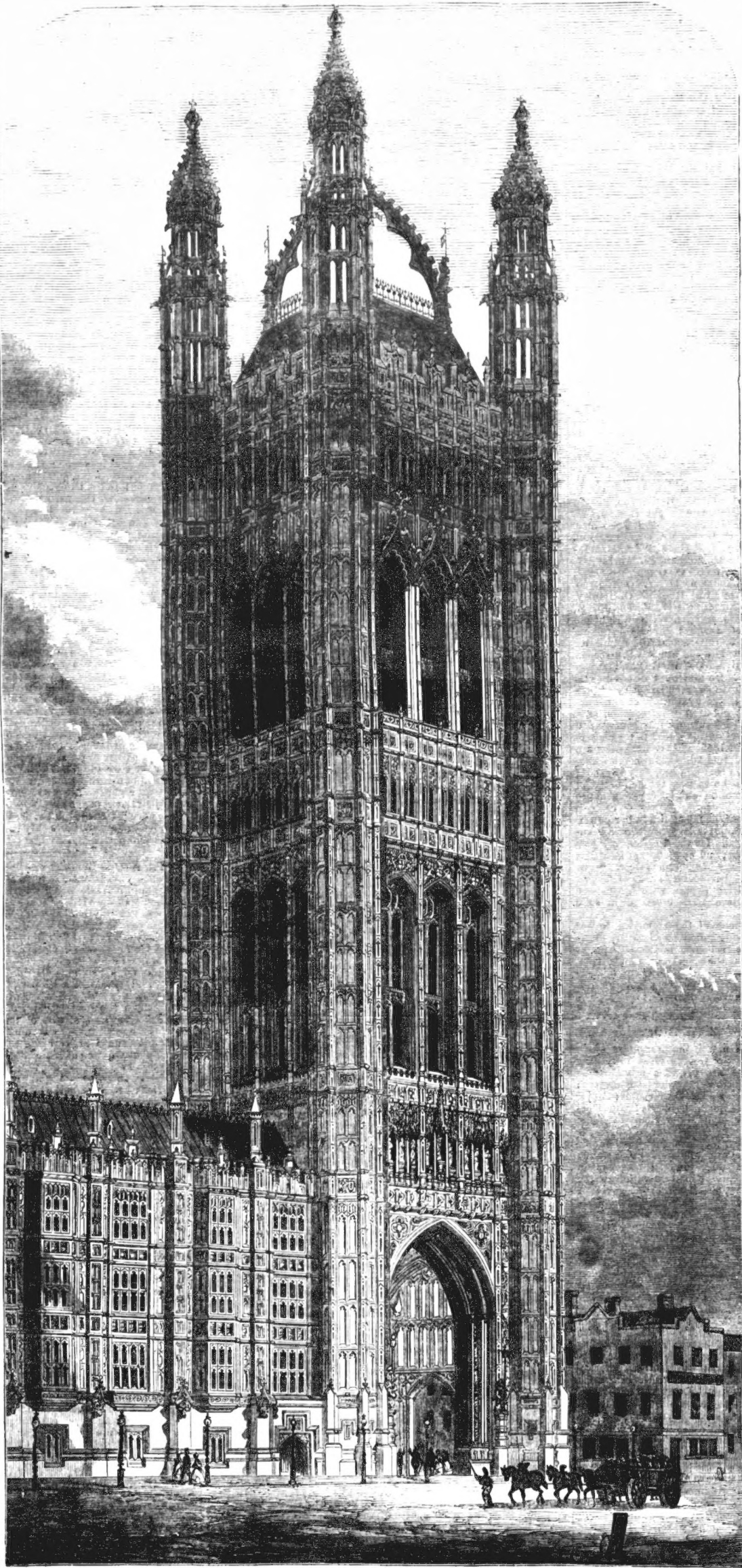
THE opening of Parliament affords us an opportunity of presenting our readers with the accompanying engraving of this attractive structure. The foundations of the tower, like all the others on which the new palace is built, are of immense strength, formed of a solid mass of concrete, more than fourteen feet deep, and which descends ten feet below Trinity datum. They were all laid to settle several months before the structure was commenced, on the 2nd of April, 1842, from which time the pile grew slowly, but surely, at the rate of twenty-three feet per year, till the whole edifice attained a height of 345 feet from base to summit, and presses upon the foundations with a weight little short of 80,000 tons. Compared with this magnificent altitude, all other towers that we know of shrink into insignificance. There are spires enough, undoubtedly, of greater height, but no towers; even that noble one at Mecklin, half spire, half tower, and which, perhaps, comes nearest to that at Westminster, is but 348 feet to the top of the vane, while to the top of the vane of the Victoria Tower is no less than 420, more than double the height of the Monument, more than sixty feet higher than the top of the cross of St. Paul's, and within a few feet of three times the height of the famous tower of Pisa.

All the other proportions of the tower are equally massive and noble. The walls are twelve feet thick up to the base of the first tier of windows and thence six feet. The storied windows are forty-four feet high by thirty-two wide, and five feet deep. The figures, which look so small and infantine in the niches on the sides, are huge as Titans—colossal masses, nearly ten feet high, and weighing many tons. The supporters of the coats of arms of our kings are large as horses, and massive, as if meant to be supporters to the tower, while even the four light and airy-looking pinnacles which crown the whole mass above, with their little gilt tops like points of fire, are in reality themselves as large as good-sized temples, and reach actually ninety feet into the air above the parapet of the tower as it now stands.

But none can appreciate, or even realize, the lofty grandeur of the pile, with all its rich magnificence of decoration, by merely gazing on it. Noble as it is in any aspect, the Victoria Tower, like other great triumphs of architecture, must be examined in detail to be felt in all its mute eloquence of form. Only when the visitor has climbed the spiral staircase, which winds with many a hundred weary steps up to the very summit—when he has studied the elaborate workmanship and proportions of the exterior from the balconies under the great window, entered the lofty arcades over them, and thence mounted to the roof and pinnacles above all, can he be said to know this building.

The tower is attached to the palace on the north and east sides only; the south and west fronts being open to the street, the latter forming the magnificent archway which is known as the royal entrance, and through which only the reigning sovereign will ever be allowed to enter. The gates to this entrance are much admired, though in spite of their exquisite tracery and the wonderful manufacturing skill which they evidence, they are not befitting the grand proportions of the tower itself. They are low in height and almost paltry in appearance, and, contrasted with the massive and solemn effect of this portion of the palace, they are inadequate to their first duty—that of appearance.

The gateway under which her Majesty enters is an arch of nearly sixty feet high and twenty-two wide—such an entrance as no other place in the world equals, and this leads directly into the basement story of the tower. It is one huge groined arch, nearly seventy feet square at the ground, and sixty-two feet to the top of the groin. On the



THE VICTORIA TOWER OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

left is a rich carved screen leading to the royal gallery; on the right is a grand archway similar to that of the royal entrance.

The visitor who wishes to ascend the tower passes at once to the south octagon turret, which he enters through a low iron door. At the first moment all seems wrapped in darkness, but after a while the eye, growing accustomed to the obscurity, discerns the last step of a well staircase of iron, which winds up and up in apparently endless spirals, till the circling balustrade is merged together in the long perspective, terminating at a dim bluish spot no bigger than your hand, which marks the outlet on to the tower roof, nearly 350 feet above you. This tremendous flight of steps, the longest unbroken spiral staircase in the world, is only illuminated by the distant ray we have mentioned, and it is curious to note the solemn effect produced by the receding twilight as it penetrates deeper and deeper down the well till lost in almost total darkness. A dozen weary turns up this stair conduct the visitor by a passage to the first and largest floor in the tower—one which occupies the whole extent of the building over the great archway we have described. It is an apartment 51 feet square and 17 feet 6 inches high, and this gives the visitor the best notion of the interior construction.

The tower is constructed from top to bottom of brick, stone, and iron, without any admixture of combustible materials, being thus entirely fireproof from base to summit. It was erected as a grand repository for State papers, records, and muniments of the nation, and for this purpose it is divided into eleven storeys, each of which, with the exception of the basement storey and the first floor immediately over it, contains sixteen fire-proof rooms. All these floors are communicated with by means of a most singularly constructed flying spiral staircase of iron, which passes through an octagon aperture in all the floors, with each of which it joins by means of a short landing. The well of this beautiful staircase is about ten feet diameter, and a similar aperture is made in the groined roof of the royal archway, but which is kept closed by means of a sliding iron door. When, however, this is drawn back, a person standing on the ground under the centre of the tower can see up at a glance, as through a telescope, from the bottom to the top.

The roof of the tower is sloping, reaching 16 feet above the parapet, and surrounded with a gilt railing six feet high. The four corners are guarded by four stone lions 20 feet high, and from the base of the corners spring four cast-iron flying arched buttresses, which are formed in the centre in a kind of crown about 30 feet above the roof. The upper edges of these buttresses are decorated with a richly gilt wrought iron railing, which makes them, when united, still more resemble a coronet, and in keeping with the regal aspect of the tower. Seen from the outside the great general features we have attempted to describe look bolder and more striking still; and though the ornaments are so numerous, the tracery so multiplied, and the height of the whole mass from the eye so great, there is still no confusion of parts. The mind fixes its massive and just proportions without distraction, and as the eye glances down its sculptured records of our line of kings, with all their bright historical associations connected with the very parliament to which it marks the entrance, the visitor feels that it is more than a mere tower; it is a sculptured monument of our great history as a nation.

SWEARING IN NEW MEMBERS.

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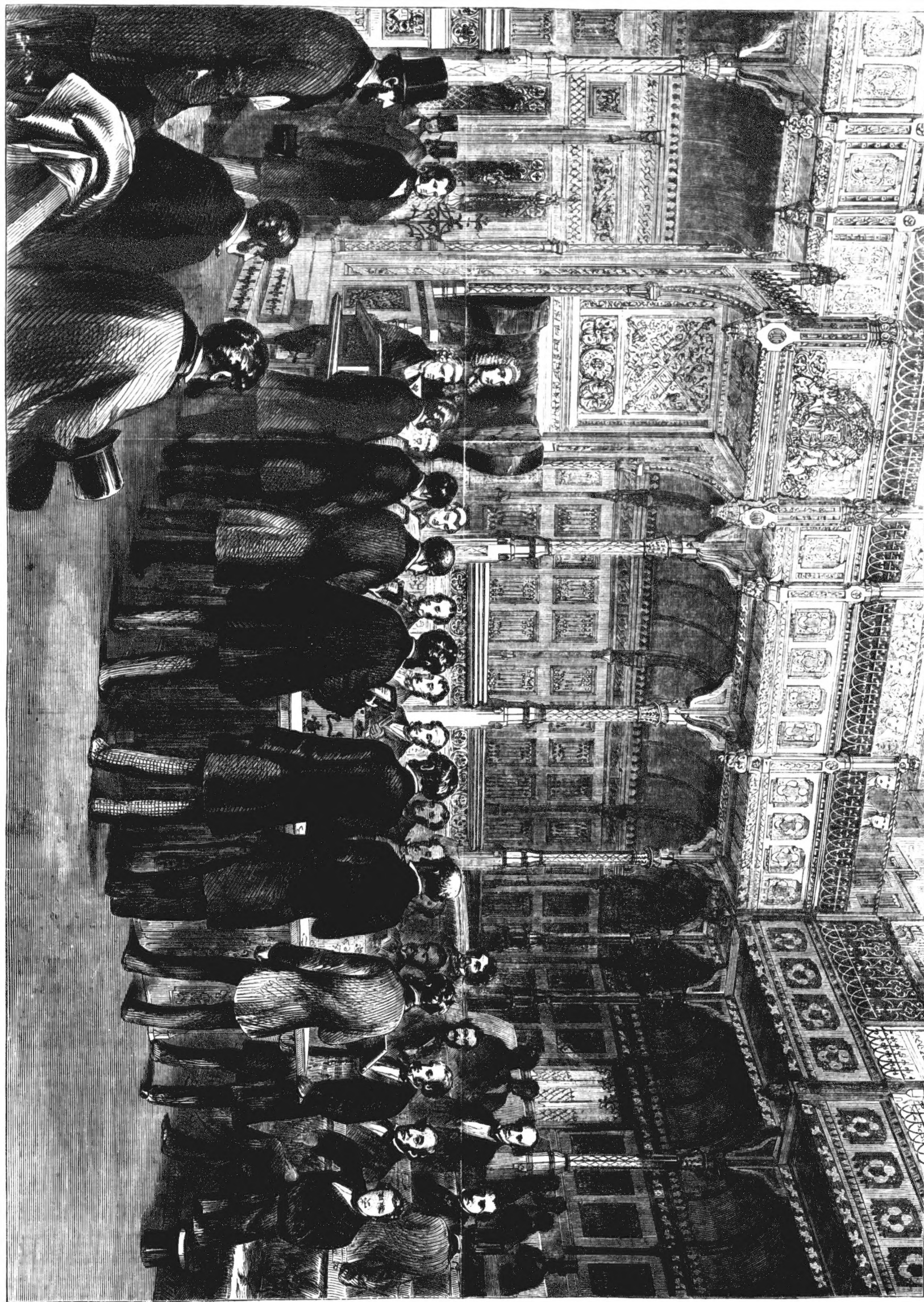
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THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—SWEARING IN NEW MEMBERS.



R

Theatricals, Music, etc.

COVENT GARDEN.—A new opera by Mr. Frank Mori, in one act, has been produced by the Royal English Opera Company, and has achieved a legitimate success. Its title is the "River Sprite." The libretto, by Mr. George Linley, comprises the following brief tale, which, one way or the other, has been told often enough. Louise (Madame Florence Lancia) has gained the chief prize at a French conservatory of music, and thereby incites the jealous rancour of a fellow pupil, who, in revenge, makes mischief between Louise and her lover, Victor (Mr. George Perren) by hinting to the latter that he has been discarded for a wealthier suitor, one Eugenerand (Mr. Charles Lyal). A little later we find her in the remote inn kept by her uncle, Oadion (Mr. Dusek), where, on account of her vocal abilities, she is set down by the peasantry of the vicinity for a river sprite, a certain fisherman, named Poulinguen (Mr. d. Weiss), falling in love with her and her "crystal palace." Finally, an operatic manager, whose prototype is to be found in the one introduced into the "Postillon of Lonjumeau," arrives at the inn and secures his prize, Victor also making his appearance and also securing her—but for life. As for Poulinguen, he becomes, not a fisher of syrens, but a fisher of men, and, instead of Louise, alias Undine, hooks up Eugenerand, much to their mutual astonishment. There are several airs which are likely to become popular. Two may be particularly mentioned, Madame Lancia's song, "When along the road I ride," and "How fondly I was twining." Victor's ballad, "Twas thus I loved," also promises to become a favourite. There is also a remarkably pretty duet, "Bright as love's dream" (sung by Madame Lancia and Mr. George Perren), as well as another charming air, "Yes, one eve in twilight's shade" (Madame Lancia), which were much applauded. A concerted piece—long enough for a grand opera, of which it may possibly be the forerunner—fills no unimportant place in the composition; and we must not pass unnoticed the chorus, "Come, fill up your cup," which was given in very effective style. In addition to the vocalists already named, Mr. Aynley Cooke duly contributed to the success of the opera, and, in fact, all the singers, as well as the chorus and Mr. Mellon's excellent band, made every effort to do justice to the composer and to give satisfaction to the public; and, fortunately for all parties concerned, those efforts terminated in an undoubted triumph. The usual compliment was paid to the chief vocalists, and Mr. Mori received a special ovation. It only remains to add that Mr. Frank Mori's "River Sprite" has been very carefully placed on the stage.

DRURY-LANE.—A dramatic performance was given here on Monday morning, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, the first, it is alleged, for twenty years—in order to meet certain unexpected demands made upon the Fund. The most eminent actors in London gave their gratuitous services, and the theatre was placed at the disposal of the directors by Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton—who are always ready to hold out a helping hand to distress, thus placing nearly the whole receipts of the performance to the credit of the charity. To render the entertainment eminently attractive their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were graciously solicited to attend the performance—a solicitation which was immediately complied with. Punctual to the time set down for the commencement of the performance their royal highnesses reached the theatre, and were ushered into the stage-box, when the audience, who had been expecting their arrival, gave them an enthusiastic reception. The performance was confined to Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's play of "Money," which was given with the following powerful cast:—Alfred Evelyn, Mr. Oreswick; Captain Dudley Smooth, Mr. Walter Lacy; Graves, Mr. Benjamin Webster; Benjamin Stont, E. q., Mr. Buckstone; Sir Frederick Blunt, Mr. W. Farren; Sir John Vesey, Mr. Chippendale; Old Member, Mr. Rogers; Lord Glossmore, Mr. Parselle; Sharp, Mr. Brail; Lady Franklin, Mrs. Alfred Wigan; Clara Douglas, Mrs. Charles Mathews; and Georgina Vesey, Miss Nelly Moore. With such an admirable histrionic phalanx a first-rate performance was a foregone conclusion. Although the theatre was not "crammed to suffocation," as it would undoubtedly have been had the day been more propitious, it is gratifying to know that the attendance was large enough to realise a handsome sum, and that the Fund will benefit materially. The comedy was sustained with unflinching spirit throughout, and their royal highnesses seemed to be alternately amused with, and interested in, the performance. Mr. Alfred Wigan had been intended for the part of Evelyn, but he was prevented from appearing by severe indisposition, and his place was taken by Mr. Oreswick.

OLYMPIC.—The performances at this theatre were honoured on Thursday evening week with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Prince Lelwigen and Major Teeddale.

SADLER'S WELLS.—In the absence of Miss Marriott, "The Lost One" has been produced, in which Miss Ellen Beaufort, Miss L. Harrison, Miss L. Willmore, Mr. George Melville, and Mr. W. Joyce sustain the principal parts. "Patsy Pan Place," which follows, affords ample scope for the comic powers of Mr. W. Ellerton. The pantomime is still doing excellent service. Last week Mr. Edgar gave a performance in aid of the sufferers by the Surrey Theatre fire. Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Fernandez, and Miss Marriott appeared.

NEW ROYALTY.—A new farce by Mr. J. P. Wooler, entitled "Cousin Adonis," was produced here last evening with great success, the principal part being sustained by Mr. Hobbs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Under this title, which has had official sanction for its adoption, the convenient little theatre in Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, so long known as "The Queen's" will be opened on Easter Monday. The new lessees will be Miss Marie Wilton and Mr. H. J. Byron, who have completed all their arrangements with Mr. J. O. James, who has held the theatre for the last quarter of a century. The speculation in which Miss Wilton and Mr. Byron have embarked will be commenced under the brightest auspices, and holds forth the strongest assurances of success. The responsibility which they have undertaken has not been assumed without the amplest consideration of the best means for conducting the management to a prosperous issue. The theatre will be entirely redecorated, and a new company will be formed calculated to attract those fashionable audiences for which the theatre was once distinguished. With a joint leasehold, uniting the names of such a popular favourite and such an experienced dramatist, it may readily be anticipated that the public will warmly support a new theatrical undertaking guided by shrewd practical managers, who thoroughly understand the art of suiting the popular taste.—*Ere.*

EFFINGHAM.—Miss Marriott is sustaining a graceful round of characters at this popular East-end establishment, including Hamlet, Lady of Lyons, &c.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—M. Blondin, the hero of Niagara, has been re-engaged here. He is received with the most rapturous acclamations, both before and after his feats, which are performed with all his wonted skill and intrepidity upon the high rope. At the termination of his feats he rides around the circus in one of the Roman chariots, and it may be imagined that he is greeted with strong demonstrations of enthusiasm. The equestrian and other entertainments continue to be conducted with great spirit, and it is evident that the public regard the Hippodrome as a favourite place

of amusement. Some of the best riders of the day are engaged, and among the gymnasts a couple of artistes, called Segundi and Mallo, go through some extraordinary feats upon the lofty trapeze. They may be fairly termed of the sensation character, for they perform the wildest and most dangerous gyrations ever seen, and those who relish such performances have a rare opportunity afforded them.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK.—Mrs. Parkes, better known to the playing public under her maiden appellation of Miss Amy Sedgwick, had the distinguished honour last week of reading before her Majesty and their royal highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold. The reading consisted of a selection of poetry from Tennyson, Shakspeare, and Sheridan Knowles, and those who remember the great treat they enjoyed at the Haymarket Theatre a short time since, when Miss Amy Sedgwick gave a similar series of recitations in public, will readily understand the pleasure afforded the illustrious audience and the well-deserved compliments paid to the accomplished elocutionist. The following was the programme:—"The Gardener's Daughter" (Tennyson), the "Balcony Scene, and Juliet and Nurse" (Shakspeare), "The May Queen" (Tennyson), "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," "Julia and Clifford," "Julia and Master Walter" (Hunchback) and "The Charge of the Six Hundred" (Tennyson). After the reading her Majesty complimented Mrs. Parkes, and said "The late Prince Consort and myself always admired you, and I shall like to hear you read again." Her Majesty then asked if she had played Lady Macbeth, and said, "I am sure you would play it well, and you would look the character." Colonel Phipps, also, by order of the Queen, sent next day a letter complimenting Mrs. Parkes, and informing her that most likely she would have to appear again at Osborne.

MIDDLE PART.—The managers of the Philharmonic Chorus of Bordeaux, asserts the *Fay*, having proposed to Mdlle. Patit to sing at one of their concerts, have received from the brother-in-law of that artist a reply saying that she must first obtain the consent of her director, M. Bagier, now in Madrid, and that if this consent be obtained, she will offer her services in consideration of being paid 10,000fr. (£400.) Several of the journals remark on the extreme elevation of this demand, but the *Journal de Rouen* observes in reply that if the talented cantatrice was to take a moderate sum—say 1,000fr. (£40 a concert)—so as to enable the various large towns of France to engage her services, she would soon lose her prestige, and be estimated at comparatively little value.

M. STRAUSS, ballet director at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, has engaged for three months ten of the ladies of the late Surrey ballet. They are to have the liberal sum of £8 per month.

DEATH OF A MANAGER.—The death of Mr. Edward Hooper, which took place at the end of January, will be heard of with regret by a large circle of acquaintances by whom he had been most esteemed through life. Mr. Hooper had originally been an officer in the royal navy, from which service he had retired with honours and emolument. When Madame Vestris had the Olympic Theatre, in 1832, Mr. Hooper became her acting-manager, and played several characters with great success, particularly that of Charles the Second, for which his face and figure peculiarly qualified him. In 1839 the deceased became lessee of the St. James's Theatre, when Mrs. Hooper (originally Miss Brothers) obtained a large share of public favour. In 1848 Mr. Hooper was manager of the Strand Theatre for a short season. Of late years the Cambridge Theatre has been under his proprietorship, and the probity of his management secured for him the support of both Universities. The deceased had just passed his seventieth year.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.—100 to 7 agst Mr. Pearce's Light Heart, aged, 10st 12lb (1); 100 to 6 agst Lord Coventry's Emblematic, aged, 11st 10lb (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Goodfellow's Czar, aged, 10st (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. T. Hughes's Real Jam, 6 yrs, 10st 6lb (1); 20 to 1 agst Colonel Forster's Tony Lumpkin, aged, 10st 4lb (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Onadwick's Jerry, aged, 11st 12lb (1); 25 to 1 agst Mr. T. Wadlow's Shropshire, aged, 11st 2lb (1); 25 to 1 agst Lord Coventry's Emblem, aged, 12st 4lb (1); 35 to 1 agst Mr. T. Golby's Overton, aged, 10st 10lb (1); 35 to 1 agst Lord Coventry's Balder (1).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—100 to 7 agst Mr. R. Sutton's Skeffington, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb (off, 100 to 6); 100 to 6 agst Mr. O. Smith's Lion, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb (1); 100 to 6 agst Lord Coventry's Thalesia, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb (1).

CHESTER CUP.—10 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Lord Zeland, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb (off, 12 to 1); 20 to 1 agst Marquis of Hastings's Arkworth, 4 yrs, 8st (1); 25 to 1 agst Mr. W. Robinson's Gratitude, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb (1); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Watchbox, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb (1); 35 to 1 agst Marquis of Hastings's Tippler, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb (1); 35 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's 1 by Saunterer, out of Moestessima, 3 yrs, 6st (1); 50 to 1 agst Mr. W. E. Jones's Dr. Syntax, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb (1); 50 to 1 agst Lord Coventry's Exchequer 6 yrs, 8st (1).

DERBY.—11 to 2 agst Mr. Merry's Liddington (off, 6 to 1); 9 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Breadalbane (1); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Neylor's Chattanooga (1); 20 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Archimedes (1); 22 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Broomfield (1); 22 to 1 agst Mr. Mackenzie's Oppressor (off, 25 to 1); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Zambesi (1); 35 to 1 agst Mr. Spencer's Longdown (1); 40 to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland's Brahma (1); 50 to 1 agst Mr. T. Parr's Friday (1).

THE LATE FIRE AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.
SIR,—A report being in circulation that the lessees are participating in the funds now being so liberally raised in aid of the sufferers by the fire, I beg to state, on behalf of myself and Mr. Anderson, that such is not the case. The whole amount subscribed will be strictly and honourably applied for the sole benefit of every person connected with the late theatre.—I am, sir, most respectfully yours,
7, Terrace, Kennington Park.

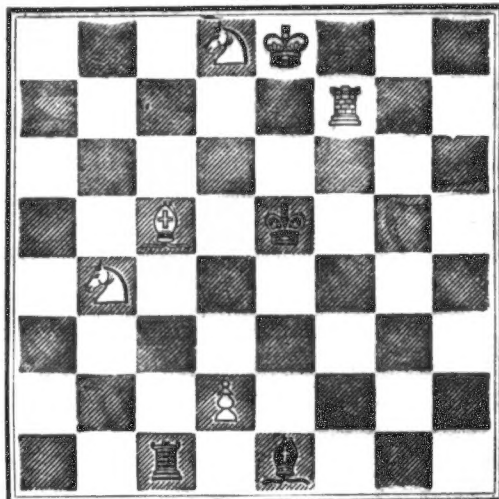
R. SHEPHERD.

MR. BEALE, M.P.—A handsome testimonial, consisting of a service of plate of the value of 1,000 guineas and a full-length portrait by Mr. Lucas, was presented to Mr. Beale, M.P., last week by the shareholders in the Midland Railway upon that gentleman's retirement from the chairmanship of the board of directors, over whom he has presided for a period of twenty years. The presentation took place at the Midland Hotel, Derby, at a dinner at which Mr. Bass, M.P., Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and other local celebrities were present. Mr. Beale acknowledged the compliment paid to him in a few well-expressed observations, and the health of the artist, Mr. Lucas, having been proposed by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., was duly honoured.

AVOID PILLS AND MEDICINES in any shape; they only aggravate existing complaints, and ruin the stomach, nerves, liver, lungs, and intestines. If invalids will send their address to W. N. Du Barry, Esq., 77, Regent-street, London (W.), they will receive, free by post, gratis, the Natural Regenerator, which records 50,000 cures, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, torpidity of the liver, nausea, epilepsy, paralysis, debility, fatulency, nervousness, endless for study, dislike to society, palpitation, cough, catarrhs, consumption, dropsy, distension, diarrhoea, dysentery, biliousness, fever, sore throat, catarrhs, colds, noises in the ears, rheumatism, goat, impotency, eruptions, hæmorrhoids, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, all inflammatory complaints, heartburn, headache, despondency, cramp, spasms, sinking fits.—[Advertisement.]

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 240.—By the late J. B. of Bridport.
Black.

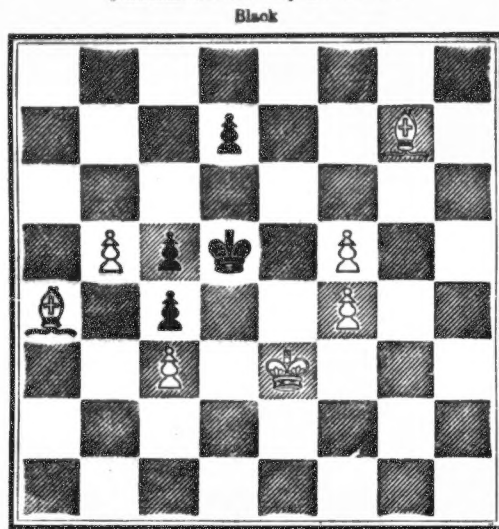


White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

[This position is included in the collection of the late J. B.'s problems, which is about to be published, for the benefit of his widow.]

PROBLEM No. 241.—By MR. ATKINS.
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

Game played between Mr. J. H. Blackburne (of Manchester) and Mr. La Fontaine.

- | White. | Black. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. J. H. Blackburne. | Mr. La Fontaine. |
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. P to Q 4 | 2. P takes P |
| 3. B to Q B 4 | 3. K Kt to B 3 |
| 4. K Kt to B 3 | 4. P to Q B 4 (a) |
| 5. P to Q B 3 | 5. P takes P |
| 6. Q Kt takes P | 6. B to K 2 |
| 7. Castles | 7. Castles |
| 8. P to K 5 | 8. Kt to K square |
| 9. Q Kt to K 4 | 9. P to Q Kt 3 |
| 10. K Kt to K 5 | 10. P to K R 3 (b) |
| 11. Kt takes K B P | 11. R takes Kt |
| 12. Q to Q 5 | 12. Kt to Q B 2 (a) |
| 13. Q takes R (b) | 13. K to K square |
| 14. B takes R P | 14. P takes B |
| 15. Kt to B 6, and wins. | |

(a) A very bad move, the cause of all Black's subsequent difficulties. He ought rather to have played B to Q B 4, or Kt takes K P.

(b) Again an error. He ought first to have taken Kt with Kt.

THE WRECK OF THE DALHOUSIE.—The body of Mr. Cleveland, the professional singer, who was lost, together with his wife and children, in the Dalhousie, was found by some fishermen at five o'clock on Thursday night, lying on the sands west of St. Andrews, and near to the mouth of the Eden. The body was sadly mutilated, but two waistcoats and an overcoat having been closely buttoned over it, had helped to hold it together. There were found on the body a silver watch, a lady's gold watch, two gold watch chains, a gold pen-cloth case, a purse containing £1 13s. 3d., consisting of one sovereign and 13s. 3d. in silver and copper, a passenger ticket, on which was marked Master Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland. The watches were found on a buttoning the coat, one in each of the two waistcoats. The trousers (which were checked) were attached to the body by one foot; the legs below the knee were attached to the body by the sinews. Both hands were gone, and the skin had been peeled from the face.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

GRAP PRESENT.—A CAPITAL WRITING JAR for 2s. (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps, fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencases and Pens, Blotting-book &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 200,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKINS and GOSSET, 25, Oxford-street, London, and all Stationers.—[Advertisement.]

EXCELLENT! EXCELLENT! FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES For every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whight and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. Manufacture, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]

H. WALKER'S CROCHETS.—The new Patent Uncrocheted Handles keep the Hooks at all times in true position. By post, 100 needles, 1s.; a set of Pens, 5d. to 1s.; set Uncrocheted, 1s. Maker to the Queen, Alcester, and 4, Gresham-street, London.—[Advertisement.]

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED BUNGLER—William Hambly, aged 24, rook photographer, carrying on business at Greenwlich, was charged with burglariously breaking and entering the premises of Mr. Lauck, furnishing ironmonger, Lewisham. Police-constable 140 B said that at a quarter past eight on the Saturday night he was on duty in the Lewisham road, and passing the prosecutor's premises he tried a side door, which instantly flew open. He entered with another constable, and on proceeding around the counter he found the prisoner crouched beneath. On calling out to the brother constable, "Here he is," the prisoner immediately jumped up, seized him by the neck, and they struggled together. On going to the prisoner outside the struggle was renewed between them, but the prisoner was ultimately secured and conveyed to the station. Witness afterwards proceeded to examine the premises, and found that an entrance had been effected by breaking through an adjoining shed, getting to the roof, and the prisoner throwing himself into the room by means of some leather slings through a skylight. The same premises had been burglariously entered on November last. Police-constable 374 B having given corroborative evidence, Inspector Saunders applied for a remand. Mr. Trill remanded the prisoner.

THE SUEZ RAILWAY.
The number of railways now in construction in Great Britain has brought these undertakings familiar to all. As a contrast, we give an illustration of the construction of the Suez railway. The carrying on of such a work as this in a country divided by mountains is very difficult, and our illustration represents the construction of an embankment in the heart of the desert. In the distance to the right may be seen the post of the electric telegraph between Suez and Cairo and from thence to Alexandria.

Thousands of workmen were engaged at this spot, and the encampments of the various contingents supplied by the neighbouring provinces were pitched on all sides. On the embankment the Arabs may be observed levelling the earth or laying down sleepers and rails; and in the foreground, to the right, the tents of the engineer and his staff.

The construction of the line does great credit to the Government of Egypt, to whom the present and future generations should ever be grateful for thus facilitating the communication between the West and distant East. A firman was granted for its construction in May, 1855; but, for various reasons, the works were not commenced till more than six months subsequent to that date. The railway unites Suez and Cairo, and is the means of a rapid and convenient communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Our other illustration represents the old coaching service.

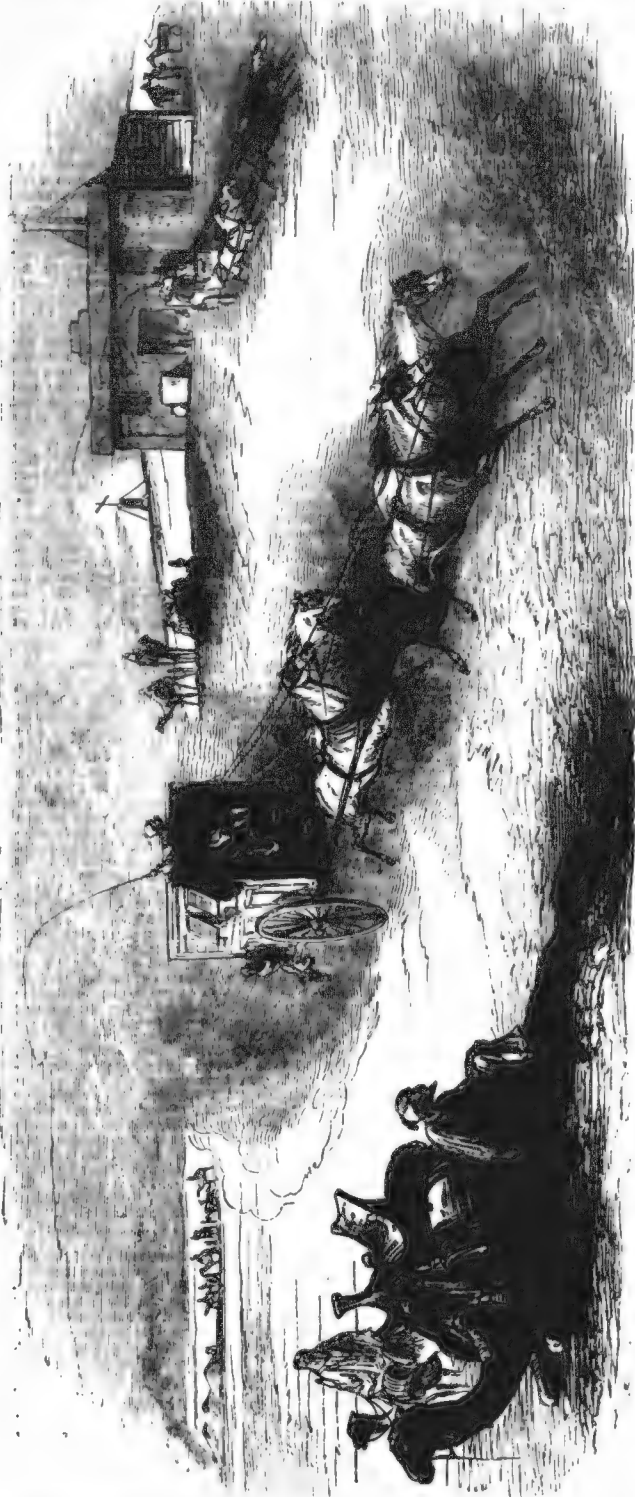
Let us briefly indicate what kind of places are those which this railway connects. The name of Cairo is great in history. Founded by

wards the close of the tenth century by the Arabs, its citadel was built by the famous Saladin; and the city continued the capital of the sultans till the memorable period of the Turkish conquest. It is still the capital city of Egypt, the residence of the Viceroy, and the seat of Government. The city proper, which is built on a slope at the foot of one of the lowest ridges of a chain of hills, occupies an area of about three square miles, and is surrounded by old walls. The streets are narrow and ill-paved, but the houses are substantial and lofty.

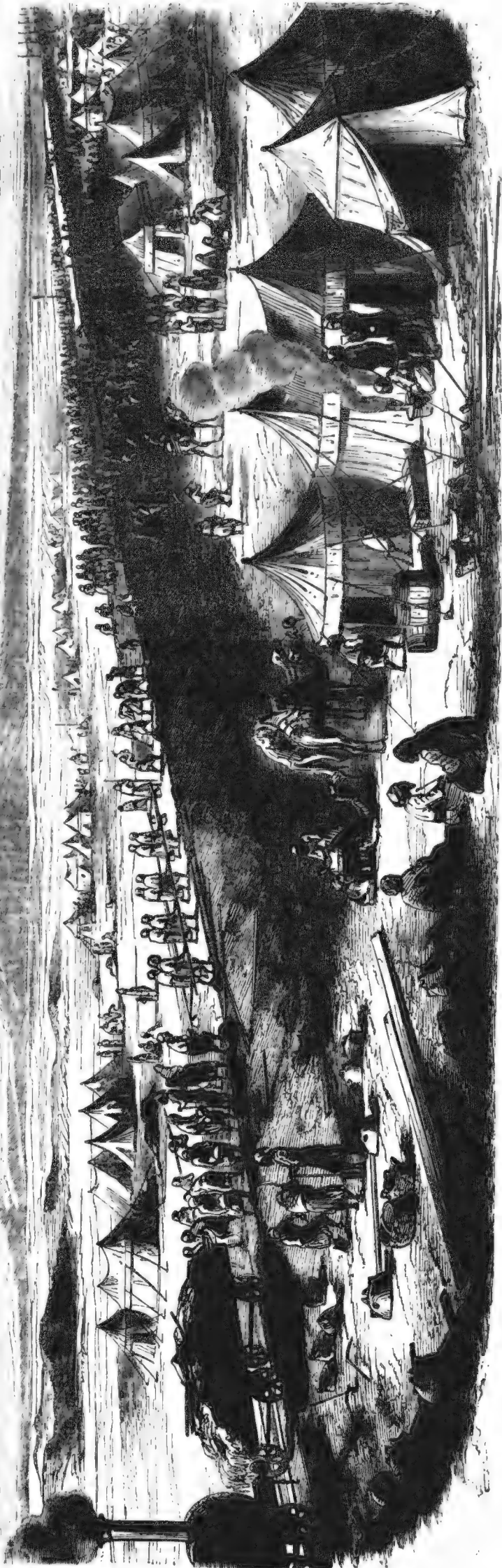
Suez is a frontier seaport town of Egypt, at the head of the Gulf bearing that name. It is a walled town, with houses of sun-burnt brick, unpaved streets, with about a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom-house, &c.; the whole enclosed by a wall mounting a few guns. The country around is a perfect desert. From its situation on the high road to India, however, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade.

ADEN.

In relation to the above traffic we give a view of Aden, a seaport and town of Arabia, and termed the key of the Red Sea. The site of this town is the best adapted for trade on the whole coast of Arabia. It became at a very early period a celebrated emporium. After the Romans obtained possession of Egypt and Hippalus, in the year 50, had discovered the direct route to India, they destroyed Aden, lest it should fall into hostile hands and interfere with their monopoly of this lucrative traffic.



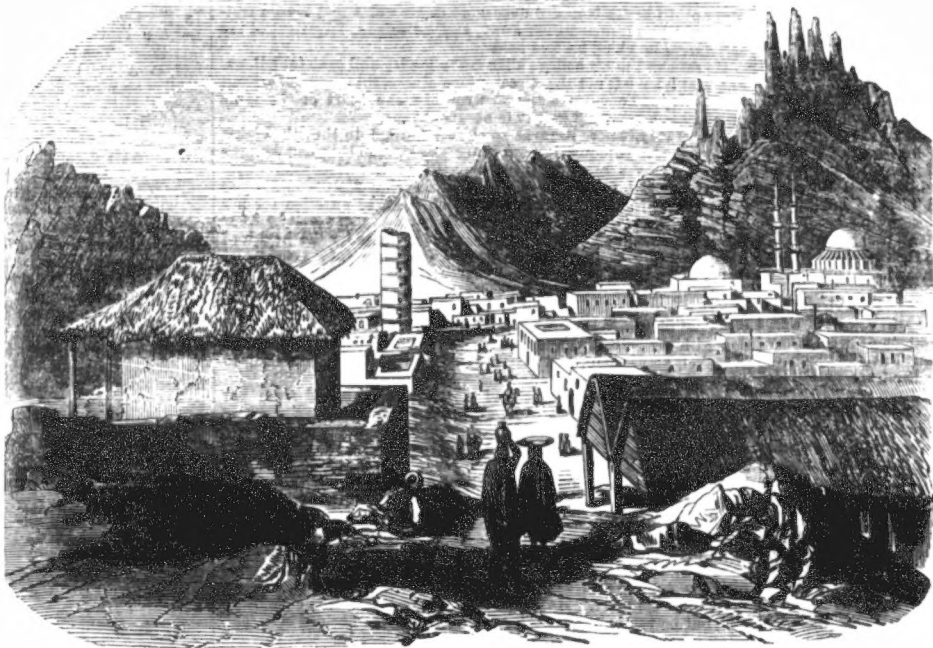
COACH SERVICE ON THE SUEZ ROUTE.



NATIVE WORKMEN ON THE SUEZ RAILWAY

AN ITALIAN IRON-CLAD.

The following is the description of an iron-clad which is now constructing at Millwall for the Italian Government:—On the site where the Great Leviathan steamship was built some years since, and where the huge monster so long defied all the mechanical powers that could be brought to bear upon her iron sides, where she worried the life out of poor Brunel, and exhausted the means of the unhappy shareholders, there are now being built up a number of iron ships, which together make up a tonnage nearly equal to that of the Great Eastern itself. Prominent among them is a powerful iron-clad frigate now in course of building for the Italian Government. Every maritime nation turns to England for the supply of a portion of its iron-clads, and Millwall has sent forth some of the best specimens of the class of naval architecture to various countries. The iron-clad which is now rapidly approaching completion will be the thirteenth vessel of this kind which has been built for Victor Emmanuel, but it is the first which has been built on the Thames for Italy. Following the example set by us in the case of the Warrior and others of our iron-clads, this ship is fitted with an advanced prow, or beak, designed for running down the enemy. The "nose" or beak is, however, one of very moderate dimensions. It is, in fact, anything but a "Roman" nose, but it is small and blunt and unpretending. It is, however, a very formidable projection, and one which, if striking against an enemy with the force with which it is propelled through the water, would inflict very serious damage. The ship is guaranteed a speed of fifteen knots; her engines are of 700 horse-power, and tonnage of about 2,500 tons, so that it may readily be conceived that in the matter of running down she would be a most formidable engine of naval warfare. She is to be called the Sinker—the Affondatore—and, if opportunity should arise, she will most certainly justify her title to the name she bears. In point of tonnage the Sinker is about equal to our Prince Albert shield-ship, and in regard to tonnage it would rank eighth in the list of our iron-clads, their respective measurements being—Northumberland, Minotaur, and Agincourt, 6,621 tons; Warrior, Black Prince, and Achilles, 6,039 tons; Hector and Valiant, 4,063 tons; Prince Consort, Royal Oak, Royal Alfred, Ocean Triumph, and Orelion, 4,045 tons; Defence and Resistance, 3,663 tons; Royal Sovereign, 3,765 tons; and Prince Albert, 2,529 tons. The dimensions of the Sinker differ slightly from those of any of our iron-clads. They are—length, 295ft., breadth, 40ft., and depth, 21ft. Her screws are single two-bladed. The projecting beak is 8ft. beyond the bows. The armour-plate extends from stem to stern, and is carried to a depth of 5ft. below the water-line, the plates are 4½ in. thick, and they rest on a 9 in. teak backing, instead of, as in the case of the Warrior class, a backing of 18 in. The inner skin is of ½ in. iron plates. Between the teak beams longitudinal stringers of iron are placed for the purpose of giving additional rigidity to the backing. The edges of these iron binders are placed flush up to the plates, and will prove serviceable in keeping them up to the timber.



ADEN, THE KEY OF THE RED SEA. (See page 572.)

The ship is intended to carry six, and instead for carrying six, as in the case of the Prince Albert, she will be provided with two only. These will be worked from the main deck below, by machinery similar to that adopted in other cupola ships. The cupolas are to be plain cylinders, with open gratings at the top, and each one will carry a 600 pounder, or a gun equal to the famous Big Will of Sir William Armstrong. The Italian Government have thus shown themselves the first to take advantage of our experiments in monster artillery, and to test the question of the practicability of using these immense guns on board ship. The Italian Government, we were informed, have now under consideration the plan for a still more formidable ship; one of about the same tonnage, but protected with plates of 7-inch iron, and fitted with an enormous submarine beak, which projects nearly fifty feet under water; and she is to carry on her upper deck not less than four 600-pounders—one forward and three aft. The guns are to be fitted on pivots, so that they can be trained to fire on a very extensive range, and the ports themselves are fitted like immense embrasures in the stone walls of a massive fortification. The new ship is designed to be worked by two screws, each of four blades, placed well below the water-line, and each worked by an independent set of engines of 350 horse-power. The tremendous projection of the beak is to be further utilized by being fitted with an apparatus for projecting torpedoes for a considerable distance beyond the end of the spur under water, and the beak is, by a very simple and ingenious application of water-power, made to assist effectively in turning the ship. The Millwall Company hope to secure the building of this extraordinary ship for them-

day at noon he went into deceased's room, and found him lying dead on the foot of the bed, with two bell pulls and his braces tied round his neck. An open razor lay near him on the bed. He was afterwards searched and a cheque for £200, and £3 10s. in gold and silver, were found in his pockets. Dr. J. Sawren, 8, Henrietta-street, said that he was called to the deceased, and that he had hung himself to the tester of the bed by the bell ropes. The ropes had broken from his weight, and he fell upon the bed dead. The fragments of a letter were found, but deceased had so effectually rendered them illegible that it was impossible to derive from them any information as to the cause of the suicide. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

FOUNDERING OF A SHIP, AND SUPPOSED LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD.—Captain Hood, of the barque Kong Mon, which arrived at Liverpool, on Monday, from Nassau, reports that he left the port on the 8th of January; on the 9th he was overhauled and boarded by the Federal cruiser Tallaboochie; and that on the 21st ult. saw a large square full-rigged ship about three miles astern. The vessel appeared to labour very much, the sea being very high at the time and a tremendous gale blowing; and Captain Hood states that the strange vessel was only in sight about an hour, when suddenly she careened over and went down immediately, with all on board. In consequence of the fearful state of the weather, and the strange vessel being so far astern, Captain Hood was prevented from rendering any assistance. He believes that not one man on board the ill-fated vessel could be saved, as she appeared to have gone down in a minute, thereby rendering it almost impossible for any one to have provided himself for the emergency.

selves; and certainly a very favourable opinion of the appliances for carrying out such a work was afforded by the inspection of the foundries, the extensive range of workshops, and the enormous machinery which they have at their disposal. The Italian ship Affondatore will be ready for launching in April, and within the next two months the company will have ready for launching not less than four paddle and screw steamships equal in tonnage to that of the Rhone, which passed off her berth on Saturday.

VICTOR EMMANUEL SIGNING THE DECLARATION.

A FEW weeks since we gave the particulars of the removal of the Italian parliament from Turin to Florence. We give below an illustration of that event.

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN.—An inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster, on Monday, at the Strand Union board-room, Bow-street, respecting the suicide of Mr. John Lewis, O.E., aged thirty years. Mr. Henry Wren said that he resided at Merthyr Tydvil, and was superintendent of the Glamorganshire constabulary. He knew the deceased, who was a civil engineer. The deceased had latterly become intemperate in his habits, and was three times attacked with delirium tremens, and latterly he was much depressed in spirits. He was stopping in London at the Bedford Hotel, Covent-garden. Charles Hurdle said that he was chamberlain at the Bedford Hotel. On the previous Friday at noon he went into deceased's room, and found him lying dead on the foot of the bed, with two bell pulls and his braces tied round his neck. An open razor lay near him on the bed. He was afterwards searched and a cheque for £200, and £3 10s. in gold and silver, were found in his pockets. Dr. J. Sawren, 8, Henrietta-street, said that he was called to the deceased, and that he had hung himself to the tester of the bed by the bell ropes. The ropes had broken from his weight, and he fell upon the bed dead. The fragments of a letter were found, but deceased had so effectually rendered them illegible that it was impossible to derive from them any information as to the cause of the suicide. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

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VICTOR EMMANUEL SIGNING THE DECREE FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL FROM TURIN TO FLORENCE.

Literature.

THE VOICELESS HEART.

LOVELIER babe than little Alice Maury the sun never shone upon. To the beautiful new life of the child the widowed mother clung with an intenseness of affection even greater than the bounteous overflow of love which usually surround the first-born. For the little one had come to her as her first comforter after the awful shock and sorrow of her bereavement; and the first time she smiled after the hour in which the mangled form of her young husband had been lifted up from her side where she lay in the wreck of the railroad train where he and so many others met their fate, was when she first felt the soft nestling of the little head in her bosom, and a little aimlessly straying hand touched her face with a movement that was like a caress.

She smiled, and she wept also, almost for the first time since that great grief fell upon her; for her sorrow had been voiceless, and, because there had been no passionate demonstrations of woe, many had said that she was heartless and unfeeling. But the touch of that tiny hand had unsealed the fountain of her tears, and their overflow brought healing.

Of such wondrous beauty was the babe that strangers paused to look upon it in their walks, surprised as well as delighted; and the little one would fix its large eyes upon their wondering faces, and smile back the joy it saw there. And, as it grew, its beauty became still more marvellous—a still beauty, placid and calm, that no shout or rippling laugh of babyhood ever broke into even momentary change or agitation.

As the months rolled on, this unbroken silence was perceived by pitying guests and wondering servants. There were whispers, among the ignorant and superstitious, that there was something uncanny about the child; and the better informed began to dread for her a doom so terrible that they hardly dare syllable its words. But the mother was as yet unconscious. She knew little of children, for she was an orphan, and almost without ties, and had never resided in any family of little ones. It was not until Alice approached her third year, and chance brought her into contact with a happy, boisterous boy of the same age, already awkwardly mastering a whole vocabulary of words, and making the very welkin ring with his joy and his grief, that the mother began dimly to perceive that there was something abnormal in the strange silence of the child.

Others had guessed long before that only the loudest sounds reached her dulled ear, and that her lips would never frame the words whose intonations she could not catch; but to the mother the conviction came with a sudden shock, only second to that she had endured on the dreadful day that made her a widow.

It was the overthrow of all her plans and her hopes. She had pleased herself with the thought of so training and educating the child that she should be, in all things, what the father she never could know would approve. It was depriving her of the companionship for which she had longed, by placing the child apart from her kind, in that unbroken silence that no voice could penetrate. It was making this bright creature, so formed for love and joy, a thing to be pitied, to excite only the compassion that, to the mother's morbid feelings, seemed akin to contempt. And yet the stroke had fallen and must be borne; and the mother drew the unfortunate little creature to her heart with an added love that had in it the strangely mingled elements of awe and compassion.

From that time mother and child lived more than ever apart from their kind. When Alice was old enough, the mother procured for her such instruction as her imperfect faculties demanded, and at last, yielding to the representations of friends, placed her in a celebrated institution where the companionship of those similarly afflicted, and a generous emulation with the expansion of their minds, might stimulate the intellectual powers of the child and give her such pleasures as her state permitted. But she never separated from her for a day. She lodged so near as to be within call at any hour, and spent all the days in the ceaseless watch of her affection. In her constant use of the wonderful sign language of the mutes she almost forgot her own powers of speech. She might almost have been said to forget herself, and to merge her existence in the darkened and circumscribed life of the child—so wonderful is the self-abnegation which the power of the most unselfish of earthly loves will enable a mother to attain.

And so the child grew in beauty and in all mental grace. Books opened to her their wondrous stores of knowledge, an ever vivid source of delight and means of intellectual growth; and travel secured her pleasures such as only the favoured few can know. For, like all in whom some of the faculties lie dormant, every other was quickened to a strange intenseness, and Alice Maury's powers of observation were marvellous, and her powers of combination and analysis remarkable.

As Alice grew to womanhood her very great beauty attracted hosts of admirers. Amidst all her glorious loveliness there was something of helplessness and appeal which added to her attractions. In foreign galleries or amidst the almost marvellous beauty of mediæval churches, the rapt and awed expression of her lovely face, and the entire abstraction of her bodily self from contact with outer life, created a charm which drew crowds along with her as she moved, until the silent homage became obtrusive, and banished the fair girl from the scenes of her most prized enjoyments. Much to her surprise, Mrs. Maury, who had supposed Alice debarred by her affliction from the possibilities of love and marriage, found herself the recipient of more than one of numerous proposals for her daughter's hand, from those who were ready to forget all else in the remembrance of her glorious beauty. But the child's heart of the girl remained untouched, and all were refused. There had been with her no dream of the future, in which love, and a home, apart from her mother, mingled. The very knowledge disturbed the placidity of her soul, and ruffled the calm of her life distressfully.

Assured that her darling was still all her own, and believing that no change would ever come, Mrs. Maury returned to her own home, and after the years of travel which had been undertaken for Alice's sake alone, that her mind might have all means of expansion opened to it, settled down to the quiet, happy life she had so long dreamed of as a part of the future. And thus for five peaceful silent years they lived, mother and daughter, all in all to each other, in their lonely home, where they believed no disturbing element would ever enter. And then the change came.

A young man, a college student, lay dangerously ill at the village hotel. No one knew precisely where his friends might be found, for he was but a chance guest, a stranger, and Mrs. Maury's pitiful heart prompting her to inquiries, she first learned who he was, and to whom he belonged. The son of an old friend, cherished above others, in her youth, but long unknown amidst the changes of years, he had a peculiar claim upon her. Her heart, taught by affliction, but always gentle and tender, yearned over the suffering boy, and she brought him to her home and nursed him through the despairing phases of his almost mortal illness and the lingering convalescence that followed.

His mother was dead, so she took him to her own maternal heart and loved him second only to Alice, who was ever her first thought, but whose happiness she, for once, with strange fatality, forgot to guard.

Charles Aubrey's father came often to visit him, but gladly resigned him to a care so much more tender than his own, and so the youth lingered till weary months were passed, and the new and spring-like joys of convalescence made life once more a longing and a hope. Tended by his mother-friend, and by the silent, but graceful and most lovely girl, who moved like a spirit so softly and serenely about his couch and at his side, he enjoyed the happiest days

of his life, and all thought of change became distasteful to him. It was not till health bounded once more in his veins that his old restless ambitions resumed their sway, and he became impatient of the soft dures in which he was held.

He returned to his college after many tender and grateful adieux, but alas! he left not the sweet peacefulness that had once dwelt in that happy home. He carried with him the heart of the mute girl, hitherto untortured by the tempests of love.

Mrs. Maury, whose life was so closely knitted to the life of her daughter, was not long in perceiving the change that had come to her, but she was settled to its cause. Since her European experiences she had settled to the conclusion that Alice would never love—that with her cultivated intellect and her affection for her mother her whole nature would be satisfied.

But the change she perceived aroused her fears for the health of Alice, and her motherly anxieties betrayed her into a thousand tender absurdities. Of course all was vain. The light step became more languid, the bright cheek paler, and the beaming cheerfulness departed. Physicians talked of a decline, though there was no symptom of disease that, with their limited means of communication with the patient, they could detect. They advised change of air, travel, amusement, and left, puzzled how, with all their skill, to minister effectually to a "mind diseased."

And Alice, who had never had a thought concealed from her mother, shut and guarded this secret in her heart, deep down, where not even that loving eye could discover it.

And where was Charles Aubrey? At college, entering with renewed zest into his delayed studies, resuming all his old habits, dreaming ambition's dreams of the future, in which the lovely mute had no place. He was an essentially selfish person, and in all the world there was not one being whom he held of any consequence, except so far as they could be of service to him, could in some way contribute to his advancement, or make his life happier. He admired beauty, but it was with the cold eye of the connoisseur, not with the warm heart-worship of the lover. He remembered that Alice was very beautiful, but he had only seen the outer adornments of bright eyes, and shining hair, and graceful form. He remembered also that she had been very kind to him, but he accepted that but as a tribute to his needs in illness, and not as a merit on the part of the lovely girl who had evinced such affectionate anxiety for him, and who had shared her mother's cares. He never, for one moment, thought of connecting his life with hers—to be allied to a deaf mute, however beautiful, would, in his mind, have implied a species of degradation, because in all respects his ambition knew no bounds beneath perfection. And so Alice, who had so often rejected real homage, pined her powers away in a vain love for a heartless fellow, who never had a thought of her save a stray memory of the comfort and ease some ministrations of hers in his illness had brought.

They did not meet for many months. At Christmas, Mrs. Maury, alarmed at the increasing pallor and lassitude of Alice, took her to the city, where Mr. Aubrey resided, for the purpose of consulting some celebrated physician; and he, glad to show his gratitude, insisted that she should take up her abode in his house. And there, on Charles Aubrey's coming home for the holidays, he once more encountered the beautiful mute.

He met her kindly and cordially, for he was a gentleman in all externals, and she blushed and trembled beneath his glance. Her agitation betrayed the long guarded secret, and when she rose to leave the room, her mother following her, was but in time to catch her lifeless form in her arms as she sunk down fainting in the passage.

There was no longer any concealment, and the mistaken mother fed her child's hopes, joyfully believing them to be true, as she witnessed the courtesy of Charles and the increasing animation and strength of Alice under their renewed influence.

Alas, how vain the delusion! After a week of renewed cheerfulness and restored bloom, when the poor palpitating heart had just learned to beat steadily and joyfully beneath its load of happiness, the crash came, and the blanchedness of despair settled upon the silent life of the girl.

Among the Christmas festivities at Mr. Aubrey's was a stately dinner, at which many persons of great wealth and high station assisted. The misfortune of Alice made her always shy and oppressed at these formal gatherings, in which she could only be a spectator and an object of scarcely veiled curiosity. And after dinner she withdrew from the drawing-room, where the ladies were gathered in gossiping groups, to find her pleasure in the perfumed stillness of the conservatory. Very silently she passed amidst the blossoming groups, as unheeded as to her the whispering pair beneath the arches of the banyan in the eastern aisle. She could not hear; they, too occupied, did not, and so she stood before them all unaware, and saw a bright head laid tenderly upon the breast of Charles Aubrey, and a slender form enfolded in his lover-like embrace. The story was told—her hopes had been founded on the sand!

Her heart gave one great bound, and stood still. The blood surged with painfullest violence to her brain, then retreated tingling through all her veins. A hoarse cry—the first they had ever uttered—burst from her dumb lips, and, essaying to retreat, she sunk down in strong convulsions to the ground.

The silent heart, denied all power of utterance, broke beneath the shock. Before morning she died, and her secret with her. Only the mother knew it, and guessed what fatal blow had killed her. And Charles Aubrey, acute and selfish as he was, never guessed, as he held his rich and stately bride in his arms, proud in his realized ambitions, how he had been loved in such eloquent silence by the dumb girl whose life had paid the forfeit of her devotion.

A GENEROUS SOLDIER.—Captain Ancequin, an old soldier of the First Empire, and nephew of Marshal Lefebvre, Duke de Dantzick, has just died in Paris. The marshal formerly employed his nephew in performing an act of generosity which is worthy of being recorded. Going one day to the Tuilleries the duke remarked an old man seated humbly in a corner of the antechamber, and apparently a petitioner waiting for an audience. The features of the stranger bore the marks of profound sadness, while his shabby clothing betrayed his distressed circumstances. Lefebvre, moved at the sight, fixed his eyes on the old man, and then, all at once, recognized him. He rushed to the aged suitor, and exclaimed, "You here? You here, captain? How glad I am to see you again! But—" "Pardon me, sir," answered the old man, "but who is it that speaks to me?" "Parbleu, captain, I am François Lefebvre, formerly sergeant in the Guard, just as you are the Marquis de Belcourt, my brave captain." From that day the Duke de Dantzick did not lose sight of the marquis, to whom he would never be anything but Sergeant Lefebvre. He also attached his nephew, Captain Ancequin, to the person of his former officer. One day Captain Ancequin brought to the marquis an invitation from Marshal Lefebvre and the duchess to make a short stay at their country seat. The journey was long, and a whole night was passed in travelling; but towards the morning they alighted, and were received by the marshal. "Captain," said he, "do you know where you are? This is the Chateau de Belcourt, where you were born, and here you may peacefully enjoy your days." Then, taking a rough object from the hands of his nephew, he added—"Here is my sergeant's knapsack; I have always kept it as a memorial. In your turn, captain, keep it for the sake of Catherine (his wife) and myself. I have found in it the baton of Marshal of France; you will find in it the titles of this estate, which is now, as it formerly was, your own." Captain Ancequin, who had been charged with the negotiations relative to the purchase of the property, often related the story.

CURIOUS CASE OF BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench has recently been tried a case *Lewis v. Powell*, M.P., being an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant denied his promise. The damages were laid at £50,000. The plaintiff is the daughter of a medical gentleman residing in Cardigan, and the defendant was Colonel Powell, M.P. for Cardiganshire.

Mr. Sylvanus Lewis, brother to the plaintiff, said he was living with his father and mother at Brookfield, but left in 1860 and removed to Cardiganshire. In October, 1861, his father died. He had known defendant many years before that time. When they removed to Cardiganshire they frequently visited defendant. In March, 1864, one of witness's sister married a cousin of the defendant. Captain Phelps and others were staying there then. The plaintiff and defendant were then engaged to each other, and letters were passed from one to the other. The marriage of Colonel Powell to witness's sister was publicly talked about, but afterwards it was broken off by defendant saying that he was physically and peculiarly disabled from marrying; and certain reports were circulated which affected defendant's character. Colonel Powell was of an old and wealthy family, and was one of the largest landholders in the county of Cardigan. He was member for the county, and a colonel of militia; he had a hunting establishment, kept his harriers, and had several gamekeepers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coleridge: Witness for about a year had been private secretary to Colonel Powell. The defendant had suffered from paralysis. The first intimation he had of his sister being engaged to be married to Colonel Powell was by a letter sent by the defendant to his sister Margaretta. Witness was glad of the offer being made, as it would have provided her with a good home and a good husband. The colonel presented her with a handsome diamond ring and several dresses. There was afterwards a coolness, and subsequently the marriage was broken off. Witness had heard that there were mortgages on the defendant's property. Defendant had one son living. Witness never knew the defendant's wife.

By Mr. Bovill: The defendant kept up handsome establishments—there was no lack of anything.

Mr. William B. Powell said he was cousin to the defendant, and he had married a sister of plaintiff's on March 17, 1861. The defendant had told him that he was going to be married to Miss Lewis, and after that Captain Phelps called at St. George's-road, the town residence of the defendant. Colonel Powell left with the captain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coleridge: When witness was at the colonel's the latter was in his invalid chair, and used to wheel himself about. He never saw Miss Lewis wheel him about, nor comb his hair. The defendant used to drink whisky and water. He might have been told that he must be weaned from it, but he was not. Witness was about six weeks in the house before he knew of the love match. Witness did not care about whether the match came off or not. By Mr. Bovill: The establishment was one worthy of any lady to become mistress of.

The plea of immorality on the part of the plaintiff and its withdrawal from the record were put in.

Dr. Richard King deposed: I am a physician, of Saville-row. I have known the defendant many years, and he has repeatedly consulted me. He consulted me about his marriage with the plaintiff, and I told him it would be a prudent marriage, and rather be beneficial to his health than not. I had maintained that for years. It was not my opinion that he was physically disabled, and I informed him so. He said he had engaged to marry the plaintiff, and he authorized me to communicate it to his London friends, and I did so. He afterwards told me there were some points about the lady's character that prevented it—that she had been guilty of some liaison with an officer of the army. He did not mention the officer's name. At the defendant's request, I communicated to the plaintiff what I meant by a prudent marriage. I explained that the marriage would be consummated, but as the defendant was an invalid, I told her they must have separate beds. It would not have been safe for them to sleep constantly together.

R-examined: The charge against Miss Lewis was that she had left her home and had lived with an officer, and I communicated that to her.

Dr. S. J. Bayfield deposed: I am an accoucheur. In connexion with Mr. Poland, of Guy's Hospital, I examined Miss Lewis.

Mr. Coleridge asked what necessity there was for this evidence. The plea had been withdrawn, and the defendant regretted it had been made, for he now believed there was no foundation in it.

The Lord Chief Justice said he thought the plaintiff's purpose had been sufficiently answered by tendering this evidence. They all knew what he would say.

Mr. Coleridge addressed the jury for the defendant in mitigation of damages, but called no witnesses.

The Lord Chief Justice having summed up, the jury retired for three-quarters of an hour, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £2,000.

NOVEL MODE OF TRANSPORTING A CORPSE.—An Irishman named M'Hugh called at the Birkenhead ferry with several wooden cases, which he said he intended to have despatched by a steamer to Ireland, but found he was too late for that day. They were to be left at the ferry until called for, but as he did not call next day, and some suspicion was excited in the minds of the police, one of the cases was opened, and found to contain the corpse of a woman. M'Hugh called again, and when asked as to the contents of the cases, at first insisted that they merely contained eggs, but on being told of the discovery which had been made he admitted that the body was that of his wife, and that his object was to have her conveyed at as cheap a rate as possible to Ireland for interment there. The case was brought before the Birkenhead magistrates, and upon M'Hugh producing a register of death, and undertaking to have his wife's body decently buried at Birkenhead Cemetery, he was released.

STRANGE FATALITY.—A case exhibiting strange fatality in a family has occurred at Trowbridge. There was a family named Watts residing at Melksham Forest. The father was taken ill, died, and was buried. On the return of the mourners from the funeral they found the mother dead. She was buried, and on the return of the sorrowing relatives from the grave they found the daughter dead. Last week a surviving son died, and a letter containing the sad intelligence was sent to Trowbridge to the only surviving child, a woman named Jane Watts, living in Roundstone-street. Her son took the letter, and by way of gently breaking the news to his mother told her her brother was ill. Looking up, she caught sight of the black border of the letter, and exclaimed, "He's dead! I shall die too." Although previously well, she sat down fainting in a chair. Her son, not thinking his mother's words would be verified, started for Melksham to see the last offices performed to his uncle's remains. In his absence a neighbour, named Barnes, happened to go into his mother's house, and found her partially insensible in a chair. He attempted to rouse her, but she fell from the chair under the grate. He summoned the neighbours, and medical assistance was procured, but in spite of all attentions she sank and died within four hours of receiving the intelligence. At the inquest held on the body, the Coroner said it certainly was a most extraordinary case. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."—*Wills Mirror*.

We recommend our readers who require any Christmas Amusements or Presents to inspect the stock of Electrolytic, Galvanic, and Chemical Apparatus at Mr. Faulkner's Laboratory, 40, Endell-street. We draw especial attention to the newly-invented Magneto Electric Coil, for giving shocks, and for the cure of various diseases, used without battery or acid; also to the brilliant light made by burning Magnetoised Wire, which is now sold at 3d per foot; and to the Magneto Electric Engine, a beautiful piece of apparatus, price 25s. to 80s.—[Advertisement.]

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY
—JOSEPH HAMILTON, M.D., Doctor of Medicine
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